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ILLINOIS  
FRUIT EXHIBIT  
WORLDS FAIR  
\*1893\*



*J. W. Brown*

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

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REPORT  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL BOARD  
OF CONTROL  
HAVING IN CHARGE THE  
Fruit Exhibit of the State  
IN THE  
NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL BUILDING  
AT THE  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., 1893

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EDITED BY THE SECRETARY, HENRY M. DUNLAP,  
SAVOY, ILL.



PRESS AND BINDERY OF  
PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.,  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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# ILLINOIS Horticultural Board of Control

IN CHARGE OF THE  
FRUIT EXHIBIT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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President, HENRY AUGUSTINE, Normal

Secretary, HENRY M. DUNLAP, Savoy

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\*Deceased.





HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

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## ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT.

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THE exhibit of Illinois fruits at the World's Columbian Exposition in Horticultural Hall was made under the direction of the members of the Executive Board of the State Horticultural Society, the expense being paid from an appropriation made by the Legislature, which became available on the first day of May, 1893.

Previous to that date the State Horticultural Society had decided to make an exhibit of fruits, if possible to secure funds; and to that end had, during the previous fall, gathered from all sections of the State, about a hundred barrels of the leading varieties of apples, placing them in cold storage, with which to make a beginning.

On the first of May the Illinois tables were covered with a very creditable display of apples, consisting of 800 plates, which was renewed from time to time as required, and extended as the crop of 1893 developed and ripened.

Although the bloom on Illinois orchards gave promise of an abundant yield during April and May of 1893, a few weeks sufficed to show that the crop of apples was to be almost a complete failure throughout the State, and though here and there a few exceptions may exist, the failure was the most disastrous ever known. Cherries and plums, to a large extent, met the same fate, but a moderate crop of peaches, a few pears, and a fair yield of grapes remained to cheer the grower.

During the season of small fruits the tables bore ample evidences of the superiority of Illinois soil for their production, and there was also a creditable showing of cherries and plums.

The king of fruit, however, is the apple, and in spite of the general failure in Illinois no other state was able to excel, or even equal, the exhibit which the Illinois tables daily presented to the visitor during the first four months of the Fair. Shipments were received every day fresh from the orchards and vineyards to make good the loss by decay.

We believe that every citizen of the State feels a pride in

the success which characterized this exhibit, and we can confidently assert that no efforts were spared to keep it up to the proper standard, so far as the almost total failure of the fruit crop permitted.

The pictures of the exhibit, taken at intervals and reproduced in this report, give a very correct idea of the appearance of the tables of the exhibit as they were during the progress of the Exposition.

In the following pages is given, briefly, a statement of some advantages which the State of Illinois is possessed of in the line of horticulture. During the progress of the Exposition a pamphlet, of which this is part, was issued, and 60,000 copies were distributed to the people of the States and Foreign Countries.



# A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ADVANTAGES OF ILLINOIS AS A FRUIT GROWING STATE.

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THE Executive Board of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, which had in charge the care and direction of the Illinois exhibit of fruit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, having a natural pride in the fertile soil, the congenial climate, and the great variety of the horticultural and vegetable productions of the State, and from actual personal knowledge of the capacity and capability of a further development to an unlimited extent, offer the following statements to the inquirer, not as an encyclopedia that contains all that is known about fruit culture, or as an advertisement to boom the cheap lands of some particular locality, but to give information in general about the fruit-growing ability of the State, its markets and advantages to anyone seeking a home within its borders.

The three attributes of success in fruit growing from a practical standpoint are (*a*) good and accessible markets, (*b*) a productive soil, and (*c*) a climate suited to the particular fruits to be produced. To be sure, the amateur who seeks only to occupy his time with a pleasant or agreeable occupation has no need of a market, but in general those who plant trees do so for the profit there is either to themselves or to their children, and to this class we address ourselves.

God first planted a garden and placed man in it to dress it and keep it, with permission to eat of everything therein contained, except of the fruit of one tree which common consent, for some unexplained reason, supposes to have been a seedling apple tree. The variety is, however, immaterial, but we learn from the oldest and best possible authority that Adam

was a gardener and fruit grower, and that the other branches of agriculture were practiced at a later date.

Considering the fertility of our soil, the varied production of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and grains, it has been thought by some that the Garden of Eden was located somewhere within our State; but since reading some of the florid descriptions of other states and their claims to the location of the first garden, we concede that the probabilities are against us, provided the aforesaid claims are all true in fact. In this sketch we propose, however, to leave out the fanciful and devote ourselves to the practical, leaving to those who have lands to sell, or towns to boom the pleasure as well as the profit (?) of depicting an Arcadia whose realities come far short of filling the pictured ideal.

We admit at the outset that there are difficulties and disappointments surrounding the growing of fruit, that an occasional failure, like that of the present year, may intervene to rob the horticulturist of anticipated profits; but who shall say that the rest given the trees will not in the end be beneficial to them, not only in prolonging their lives, but also to act as a destroyer of noxious insects which damage the quality and depreciate the value of the apple, cherry, and pear in occasional years of abundant yields?

To all who are seeking for a new location we can confidently say that they will receive a warm welcome from the horticulturists of Illinois and will be given all the information they ask, for as a rule selfishness is not a fault that obtains among the men that engage in the development of that art which "doth lend aid to nature." The numerous horticultural societies which abound afford ample opportunities for exchanging experiences and information, and individuals are always willing to let others profit by their experience.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The fruit grower is always an intelligent man. The very nature of his business tends to increase his desire for learning, and causes him to study sciences which to the average mortal are a sealed book. This being the case, he will not naturally

take his family to the backwoods, or to a state where education is neglected, even though the state may boast of an enormous school fund, which, in some unexplained manner, gets distributed in the towns, leaving the country people to provide schools the best they can, or giving them such a small share that practically it does but little good.

Illinois is noted for its free schools in which every child from six to twenty-one years may be taught without money and without price. It has over ten thousand school houses within its borders, as well as an abundance of high schools, seminaries, colleges, and universities. Two Normal universities supply teachers, and facilities for acquiring higher education are abundant. No one need to send his sons or daughters outside the borders of the State to secure the most polished or scientific education unless he chooses to do so.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

offers to all the young men and women of the State full opportunity and every facility to study those sciences which relate to Agriculture and Horticulture, and has among its professors some of the most eminent scientists living. The institution has ample means and grounds for demonstrating in a thoroughly practical manner what is taught in its classrooms. Added to the present extensive collection of objects of natural history will be the handsome exhibit in the Illinois State building, which at the close of the World's Exposition was removed to the University at Champaign.

Following closely the school question comes the one of

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION,

and the seeker will find on examination, that we are unusually well supplied in that regard, and that, travel where he will, he is seldom out of sight of a church spire or the sound of the church bell. In the matter of church building our people have been remarkably liberal, as the hundreds of churches scattered through the farming communities abundantly attest.

## OUR POPULATION

outside the large cities is largely composed of native born, though here and there may be found an occasional settlement of the better class of Germans or Swedes engaged in agriculture, than whom it would be hard to find better farmers or more quiet and industrious citizens.

The tendency of population both here and in Europe is toward the large cities. Our young men leave the farm to engage in trade or manufacturing, turning the producer into the consumer. Many deplore this, but what would be the result to the farmer and fruit grower if the stream was reversed and the denizens of the city bought farms and became producers? The increase of population in the cities, either large or small, creates an increased demand for farm products, and it is our object to increase the production so as to cover all demands, as well as to cheapen the methods of production, of marketing and of preserving, so as to return an increased profit to the grower. It is not so much the high prices that make fruit growing profitable as the steady demand at reasonable prices, with every expenditure of production reduced to the minimum.

## AN IDEAL STATE.

If it were possible to develop an ideal state, it would be one in which the producer and the consumer would be brought into immediate relations with each other and thereby dispense with the services of all middlemen. Such a state will, however, never exist except in the brain of some would-be reformer or romantic writer, for the very obvious reason that things are as they are. In practical life the more diversified the industries of a country the more profit to its people. On the one hand we see this exemplified in the great grain growing states of the West, where a failure of the grain crops entails a long list of calamities; on the other hand, states in which there is a more diversified industry, may suffer from a total loss of some crop and yet have an abundance of other wares to sell to prevent any great distress.

It is also better exemplified in the two countries of Great Britain and France. With a superficial area of about the same

as the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, they contain a population of some seventy-five millions of people, or ten millions greater than that of the whole United States. In England, nature has deposited huge beds of coal and ore in close proximity, while every village, almost, contains a manufactory. Nature was not over kind to England in giving it a salubrious climate or a fertile soil, yet necessity has made the most of both.

France is much more favorably situated as regards soil and climate, and more nearly resembles that of our State in its northern provinces, though the south competes with Florida or California. France also has mines of ore and coal, and to its general agriculture adds viticulture and silk growing, in neither of which we can be expected to excel until times and the demand, as well as the wages paid labor, change.

These two nations have been unusually prosperous, brought about almost entirely by the fact that they consume all the products of their own lands besides purchasing great quantities from foreigners, paying for the same in manufactured goods. For the purpose of showing the comparison, we have been to the pains to call attention to the foregoing facts, for the very reason that Illinois is so situated that she must ere long take the front rank among the states as a producer of

#### MANUFACTURED GOODS,

and when that time comes the value of agricultural products, of stock, of the dairy, of her mines and fruit farms will equal in combined value, if not exceed, those of any of the other states. We are not wild enthusiasts that we make such an assertion, but we know thoroughly the capacity and capabilities of our great and beloved commonwealth. So much by way of preliminary remarks; now for the more practical objects which this report is designed to promote.

#### THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

contains nearly 58,000 square miles of territory and about 37,000,000 acres, the greater part of which is or can be made productive. The amount of surface occupied by hilly ranges,

undrainable swamps, and sandy plains is remarkably small when compared with the whole.

Along the southeast border of the State the Wabash river supplies an outlet for numerous small streams and is navigable for a considerable distance from its confluence with the Ohio, which forms the southern boundary and unites with the Mississippi at Cairo. This latter river forms the west boundary of the State, and along its bank is found some of the most favorably located situations and soils for orchard and vineyard culture.

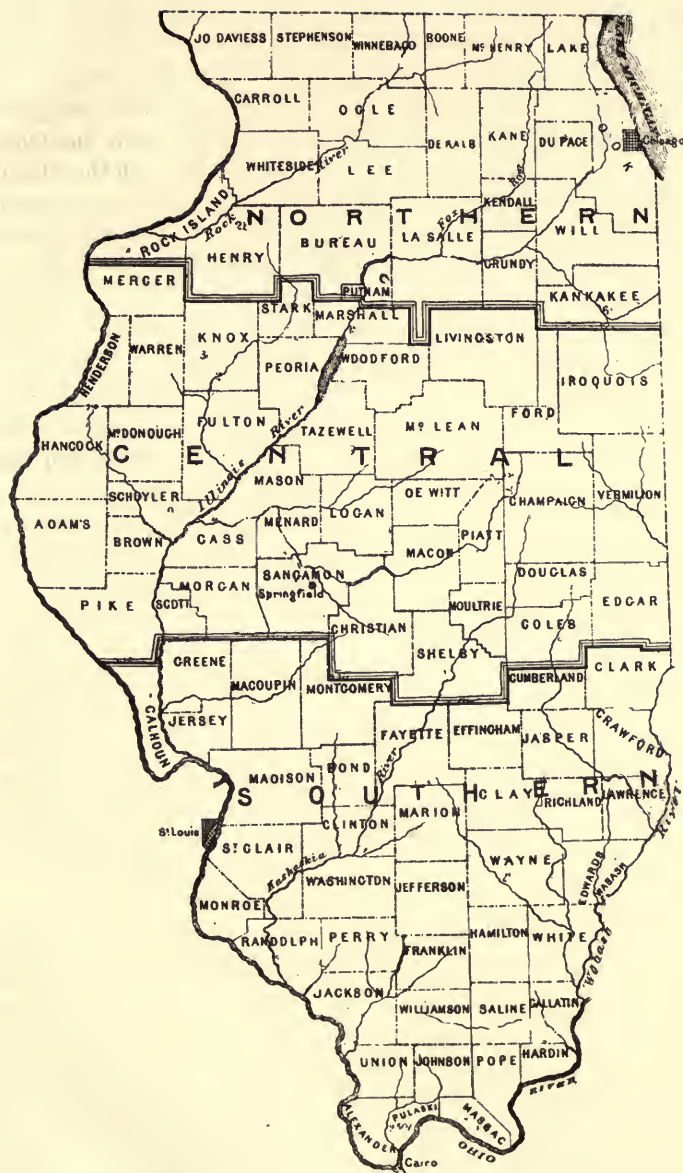
At one time Alton, situated twenty miles above St. Louis, was the most favored spot in the West for fruit and market gardening, and may with truth be called the first seat of intelligent horticultural effort in Illinois, and is today one of the favored spots, though other and newer lands, with better railway facilities, excel it in the quantity of shipments.

At Warsaw and Hamilton, also located on the banks of the Father of Waters, are situated a large number of prolific and profitable vineyards as well as great apple orchards. These points are no exception and are only referred to because the business of fruit growing, like every other, appears to concentrate itself around certain points, not because the soil is better, but for the reason that example is contagious and when once a business is established conveniences for shipping and reduction of freights is sure to follow and thereby induce still others to embark in the business in the near vicinity.

## THE ILLINOIS RIVER

also intersects the State from north to south and is navigable from Alton to Henry, and with the completion of the Chicago drainage canal, steamers may run its entire length and tie up beside the wharves in the Garden City. Along this river are thousands of bluffs which are unexcelled for the growing of fruits of all kind. The peculiar Loess formation of the soil in many places also gives it a superior advantage for the growing of grain and vegetables.

But all the good locations for orchards do not by any means lie along the banks of these rivers or along the smaller



HORTICULTURAL DISTRICT MAP OF ILLINOIS.



streams which feed them. Millions of acres of just as desirable land lie within a five-mile limit of railways, of which Illinois possesses more miles than any other state.

Covering as it does nearly six degrees of latitude from north to south, and containing soils as rich as the most fastidious can desire, there is very little, comparatively, of the surface of Illinois that is not, or can not be made productive. The surface in all sections is sufficiently undulating to afford good drainage, and in those sections where the surface is more rolling but very little of the soil is untillable from the presence of rocks or rocky ridges. No one can describe the relief a man feels who has been used all his life to pulling stumps and piling stones when he first works in Illinois soil. On the prairies the steel mold board of his plow inverts the soil without a break from one end of his farm to the other if he so desires, and to a depth limited only by the strength of his team.

#### DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS.

While the State is divided into three districts, northern, central, and southern, the division is more judicial than practical, as there are three grand divisions in which the Supreme Court of the State holds alternate sessions. Agriculturally and horticulturally such divisions are made as a matter of convenience, although the products of one are almost always grown in the other districts, with the restrictions that nature has placed upon all the products of the earth, some requiring more heat and sunshine to mature than others, and fixing the boundary beyond which there may be no profit found in growing them. It is this question of profit that must guide us in making selection of a location for fruit growing. The

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS

of the State were made at the south and north ends, those settlers who came from the South bringing with them the customs, habits, grains, and fruits of that section, while those who occupied the north brought New England ideas, grains, fruits, and vegetables. For many years what is now known

as the central division of the State was comparatively an unknown wilderness, except along the courses of a few rivers. The south end of the State produced in great abundance a class of fruits whose varieties were entire strangers to people who lived north, and *vice versa*. At the south there was no demand for commercial fruits, for there were no large cities, and no means of communication except by boat if there had been. Almost the same condition existed in the north until the opening of railways made Chicago grow, and consequently made a market for the surplus grown in that region. For many years commercial orchards and small fruit farms paid good dividends, and would today were the same conditions present. The demands of a large city for milk, butter, cheese, hay, and vegetables at large prices caused the growing of fruit to be neglected; and as the old orchards, with their many worthless varieties and non-bearers, died out, new ones were not planted, and many sections which formerly produced abundant yields of apples are now buyers in other markets. To some extent, also, the opening of railways in the central and southern portions of the State, and the virgin soils for the first time made available for fruit culture, caused many fruit-growers to seek locations in those sections. The earlier season further south had much to do with this, for then as now the first fruits always returned to the grower the most profit. Land was also cheaper, owing to its remoteness from market, although it produced crops of all kinds that frequently challenged belief. All that was required was to tickle the soil with the plow, plant a tree or vine, and the most gratifying results followed. This change of condition came about in northern Illinois with the year 1865, when the close of the war threw a million of men, most of them young and active, into civil life and caused a demand for the opening of new states until then unthought of by the most enthusiastic.

#### DIVERSIFIED CROPS.

The effects of diversified industry and products, to which we called the attention of the reader in the cases of England and France, apply with equal force to the individual as well as to the nation or state. The man who devotes his whole farm

to one crop may for a time be very successful, but, sooner or later, force of circumstances, change of climate or of demand will compel him to grow more than the one crop. The tendency at present, however, is toward (and will continue to be toward) specialties, on the farm as in the factory, or among professional men. The farmer who has been brought up to grow grain or stock finds no time to grow vegetables or fruit, but instead prefers to purchase them from someone who devotes his time to their production. Small fruit growing is working out of the hands of small producers to some extent, and the planting of great commercial orchards will soon give another direction to that branch of the business. In some respects this is to be regretted, but as diversified agriculture will continue to be the rule in northern and central Illinois, no wide expanse of country will suffer from the loss of a crop of apples, as is sometimes the case in other states, where the diversity does not exist.

Granted, then, that a diversified system of farming is the most profitable, especially for the man of small means, and with a growing family, all of whose members can be made useful in a great variety of ways in the lesser operations of fruit and vegetable growing, it becomes our duty to seek for a suitable place to begin operations. The first thing of all, perhaps, to select, is a healthy location, with salubrious climate and fertile soil. The first of these is the most essential, for without health there can be no happiness.

### THE GREATEST DESIDERATUM

of all, however, is a suitable market; for of what value is an article for which there is no demand. Why locate even in the Garden of Eden, if the crop of apples, pears, and other fruits, rots for want of consumers. The market of all markets, we who have studied this subject for years from a practical standpoint, believe we possess without a present or prospective rival.

Geographically, the State occupies nearly the central point between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains, and its south end very nearly the half-way point between the Canadian

border and the Gulf of Mexico. Natural and mechanical obstacles prevent the production of fruit in large quantities in some of the surrounding states, and large areas exist which must seek supplies elsewhere, and Illinois appears to the observer as the most natural place in which they should be sought. Its railways reach out in every direction, and there is hardly a village in the State which might not ship fruit in car lots to the remotest point in the Union without breaking bulk.

For years Chicago has been, and probably always will remain the chief distributing point in the Northwest for fruits of all kinds. All roads lead to Chicago, and will continue to do so until the requirements of business and population make a change necessary, an event yet far in the distant future. St. Louis, also, on the west side of the State, consumes vast quantities of fruit and produce.

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## NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

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The farms in the northern portion of the State are practically given over to the growing of crops which go to feed the inhabitants of a large city and a manufacturing population, for that section is full of small manufacturing cities which consume, at good prices, the dairy products, the vegetables, poultry, eggs, and small fruits of the surrounding farms. It is said that the land in this section is too valuable to devote to fruit growing, especially to apples, pears, cherries, and plums, though there are now in existence many orchards whose owners derive a greater revenue from them than from any other portion of the farm, at the same time treating it with a neglect that would be fatal to any other crop.

There is no reason whatever why Northern Illinois should not become a competitor with the rest of the State in supplying a portion of the demand for orchard and small fruits, except the general one that once a community turns its attention exclusively to one industry, or one branch of agriculture, that

it is hard to prevail upon its individual members to engage in something they admit may be profitable, but with which they are not perfectly familiar.

All varieties of small fruit, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., are as much at home in Northern Illinois as anywhere in the Union, while grapes, cherries, plums, pears, and apples, can be made profitable with the selection of varieties which are prolific and hardy. There is hardly a village in the whole section, which, in the time of ripening of the local crop of small fruits, has a sufficient supply for home use, while the farmer's table that has an abundance is the exception, not the rule.

Northern Illinois is most favorably situated with regard to markets. Nearly every township is within six hours by express of Chicago, while the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the wheat fields of the two Dakotas, are not much farther removed; while several trunk lines traverse the whole section whose branches reach to every part of the Northwest, West, and Southwest, where an almost unlimited demand exists for the products for which the district is noted, as well as for those which it might supply, were the attention of its farmers called to their cultivation.

The farmers in this section possess an advantage over those in other portions of the State, for the reason that their market is largely at their own doors, thus doing away with the cost of transportation, as well as the commissions of the middleman. This permits the marketing of fruits and vegetables in a more mature state than when shipment by rail is made to a distant point, which is also of value to the purchaser, who can always be certain of securing a good article, for the man of whom he buys is generally known to him, and self interest prevents the palming off upon customers of immature or worthless articles, an observation which cannot always with truth be made of those who ship to a distant city.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

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which includes all that section of the State known as the "Corn Belt," and which may be said to begin near the north line of Livingston county, extending as far south as Pana, to the marl soil which near there, with few exceptions, continues southward for more than a hundred miles, until the hills which extend across the State from east to west are reached, is much larger and possesses a greater variety of soil than either of the other sections, and a more extensive list of products can be grown.

Although noted for its great fields of corn, oats, and wheat, for its immense meadows, and the number of its horses, cattle, and hogs, its production of fruit is by no means insignificant in value. Large orchards of apples may be found in every county from the Indiana to the Iowa line, a distance of some two hundred and forty miles. It is in this section that many of the largest nurseries for the propagation of all kinds of fruit trees are to be found, and from the earliest settlement the quantity and quality of its tree fruits have been admitted. Any one who has attended the annual State Fair during the past thirty-five years, must have been forcibly struck with the magnitude and beauty of the various exhibits from that section as well as by the general excellence of individual varieties; the completeness of the displays and great number of varieties of the different kinds of fruit. Much of this is due to the local nurserymen, many of whom are fruit raisers as well as tree growers, who seek to inculcate by example what they preach in theory. It may be said with truth that given an intelligent and conscientious nurseryman in a given locality, that the yield of fruit in that vicinity will be greater, owing to his example and instruction, than in a place where such a man is not located. We might cite many cases to prove this, such as Princeton, in Bureau county; Bloomington, in McLean; Champaign, in Champaign; Freeport, in Stephenson; and Centralia, in Marion county, near all of which places large nurseries have in former times exerted an influence, and in some of them continue to work for the increase of that "art which doth mend nature."

This section of the State, in addition to producing a large yield of apples, pears, etc., is admirably situated for the production of sweet potatoes, vegetables, asparagus, small fruits, and melons, all of which find a ready market at no great distance.

This division of the State is devoted in a large measure to grain and stock raising, and in it the farms are generally larger in area than in the other divisions, for the reason that diversified farming is yet in its infancy, the population being more sparse and having fewer manufacturing towns to make a market for the more varied products of the orchard and the garden. For this reason more attention is given to those products which the general market demands, and which will bear transporting a long distance to market and not spoil in transit. It may here be said that this very condition also makes a market for many of the products of the garden, and it is no unusual thing to see a "big" farmer purchasing fruit, vegetables, and melons in the village, for the use of his family, when his own senses as well as interest, should teach him that an abundant supply could be grown much cheaper at home if he would but plant the trees and garden, and devote a portion of the time he spends in growing corn to their cultivation.

Central Illinois is the home of the apple and pear, and peaches may also be grown, although there will be an occasional failure, as there frequently is in the most favored localities, notably in Delaware, Michigan, and Southern Illinois, all noted for their peaches.

Small fruit may be produced in such abundance as to even astonish the fruit grower from what are called the favored spots. Yields of strawberries of one hundred bushels per acre are not unusual, while raspberries, blackberries, and currants are alike productive. A yield of twenty pounds of Concord grapes per vine three years planted is not unusual, while the quality is unexcelled. May or Richmond cherry trees frequently yield two bushels at eight years old, and there is always a market, it being a favorite fruit for canning. When canning establishments are common to every neighborhood as they must in time become, the demand for this fruit will become comparatively unlimited. It supplies an acid craved by the stomach at all seasons, therefore the green and canned fruit is much in demand.

Recognizing the fact that the market for apples is practically unlimited, many proprietors of large farms have planted extensive orchards. Formerly the planting of an apple orchard was an experiment, but at the present the varieties which may be relied upon to yield a profit are well known. No planter of experience would think of accepting as a gift trees for planting of such varieties as Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, or any of the Pippins, once famed in New York and New England, and he would look with suspicion upon all the tender-skinned and often tender-wooded varieties which were the favorites of fruit-growers forty or fifty years ago. Experience has taught that only those varieties which come early into bearing, which produce a good yield under most circumstances, and with a hardy body to withstand the fluctuating temperature of our changeable winters, should be given a place in a commercial orchard. Among the winter varieties found most profitable are the Ben Davis, Willow, Minkler, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden, and Jonathan. This list may be extended to suit localities, but the commercial orchardist is planting a limited number of varieties only.

The list of summer and fall apples that are hardy and produce abundantly is very extensive, but as the demand for these is limited and must be governed largely by local conditions, we do not deem it necessary to devote any space to their discussion, further than to say that among the best known and most profitable are the Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, and Maiden's Blush. These are all hardy and withstand a much lower temperature than ever occurs in Central Illinois.

Pears as yet may be called a luxury in nearly all Central Illinois, though why, it would be hard to tell. The average farmer contents himself with planting a couple, or at most half a dozen trees. "Pears don't pay," is the common remark, and yet where they are given as much care as apple trees, many varieties bear profusely and are of a most excellent quality. As in the case of apples, location must determine what kinds to plant.

While the statement is true that both Northern and Central Illinois are in their entirety capable of producing unlim-

ited quantities of fruit and vegetables, the fact, nevertheless, exists that

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## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

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possesses a soil and climate, which in the estimate of practical men, make it *par excellence* the home of all the fruits grown in its latitudes anywhere. Covered originally over nearly half its area with a huge growth of forest trees, which attested the fertility of the soil and a favorable climate, it was so far removed from market except by steam or flat-boat that its forests were comparatively untouched when the other sections had become well settled. The prairies of the interior were considered valueless for any practical purpose, but time has demonstrated that the soil is admirably adapted to the production of hay, wheat, small fruit, and especially apples, large orchards of which are to be found along or near the railways.

When the Illinois Central railway first penetrated the hills of the Grand Chain, and the sound of the locomotive whistle awoke the sleepy inhabitants from their lethargy, and opened a market for their products of which they had never dreamed, but few of the natives realized the capabilities and opportunities that were at their doors. Slowly, one by one, buyers of fruit from Chicago made their way to this region, which in the language of that day was called Egypt, from the fact that in years of scarcity the residents further north had gone there for corn, but which term was soon made to mean intellectual darkness, from the supposed obtuseness of many of the original inhabitants who resisted progress until it pushed them aside.

The size and quality of the peaches and the beauty of the apples as well as the healthy growth of the few native pear trees excited the wonder and curiosity of the outside world, and soon attracted the attention of nurserymen and others from the North, who saw the opportunity and took advantage of it, so that at the present time whole townships may be said to be given over entirely to fruit and vegetable culture.

Fruit growing at this early time was only

#### IN ITS INFANCY,

and the mistakes were more numerous at first than the successes. Varieties brought from the North proved valueless, and years were often devoted to the culture of trees, to result only in disappointment when the period of fruitage arrived. Gradually, however, experience has brought wisdom, and to-day the intelligent fruit or vegetable grower of Southern Illinois plants with as much confidence and gathers with as much certainty, the accident of season excepted, as though his business was an exact science and governed by inexorable rules.

Since the war great mills have sprung up which make a market for the native forest trees, and immense beds of coal are found under almost this entire section, giving occupation to a large population, and also creating a home demand for fruit. New railways have also opened up new fields, and practically there is no portion of Southern Illinois that does not possess an easy and direct outlet to market.

#### THE SUNNY SKIES

of this section remind one of Italy, which lies exactly in the same degrees of latitude, and have often caused it to be called the "Italy of America." Many fruits and vegetables which grow only in a tropical clime, here arrive at perfection. Sweet potatoes grown here equal those grown in Jersey in quality, while the list of other vegetables grown to perfection would fill a catalogue. Nowhere in the world are there larger fields of strawberries, and nowhere do they reach a higher degree of perfection than on the sun-kissed hills and prairies of Southern Illinois. Although the extension of railways southward has removed, to a certain extent, the business of supplying early fruits and vegetables from Illinois to states further south, the fact yet remains that for supplying the market with great quantities of fruit and vegetables at prices which the masses can afford to pay, Southern Illinois is the main reliance of the entire Northwest.

Berries gathered in the morning of one day reach all portions of Illinois in time for the early marketing of the next day, and by noon many of the people in cities of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, have the berries on their tables almost as fresh as though just gathered from the vines. In the strawberry season, the Illinois Central and other railways run trains made up exclusively of cars loaded with berries, which are run on express time in order to reach market at a suitable hour. In what other state may a location be found where a train of thirty or more cars loaded with strawberries, the most perishable as well as the queen of fruits, is rushed across the country to market at lightning speed? The same thing is done with early vegetable trains, with tomatoes, peaches, and later with sweet potatoes and apples.

We might dilate upon the size and beauty of the other fruits produced in this section of our State, but do not think it necessary. Everywhere the raspberry and blackberry grow wild in the greatest profusion, and many of the wild canes produce fruit which even the cultivated varieties do not excel, showing conclusively that nature designed this for a small fruit region. If any one questions our assertions let him take a trip and visit any of the noted fruit growing centers in Southern Illinois, and he will be convinced that what we have said is the truth but half told.

After all that may be said, this region is peculiarly fitted for the

#### PRODUCTION OF THE APPLE.

Here it arrives at its greatest perfection in size and beauty. The latitude gives almost an entire freedom in spring from damage by late frosts, while the season being longer, the fruit ripens and colors under the rays of the autumn sun, giving a size and a finish of color that even the famous climate of California cannot excel.

In this section many varieties are grown for the early market which cannot be so profitably done further north. Practically, Southern Illinois has the monopoly of the early apple trade, sending to all sections of the Northwest, and no

reason exists why it should not continue to be so for all time to come.

The orchardist of Illinois is not dependent upon some water company for success. While his trees are small, crops of corn, potatoes, berries, and vegetables may be grown in the same ground without detriment to the trees. So soon, however, as the trees begin to require nourishment for the ripening of fruit, all intelligent orchardists cease trying to grow two crops at once, but instead feed the tree, or should do so, to enable it to maintain a healthy condition by means of which it only can continue to be of value.

There is here no place for indulging in a panegyric over certain varieties; there are a few favorites for market that are common to all of Illinois, others which suit one locality and not the other, all of which are more or less profitable, but whose value to the planter must be determined by the experience of men who have tried them in the different sections of the State. It has, however, been uniformly found that Ben Davis, Wine-sap, and Rome Beauty are everywhere successful, and that in some localities other varieties are equal favorites. In planting orchards in Southern Illinois hardness of tree cuts no figure, for never in the history of the section has there been so low a temperature as to injure a tree.

Much attention is now being given to the growth of Japanese plums and persimmons, and no reason exists why the English walnut may not be grown to perfection.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

also has another advantage, for it contains within its borders abundant and cheap material for the making of barrels, boxes, crates, and baskets in which to ship its fruit. This is an important factor, for all dealers know that fruit in new, clean packages sells for a better price than an equally good quality packed in dirty or second-hand packages.

The attention of commercial orchardists has of late years been turned to the south half of the State as a desirable point for the planting of

## LARGE COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.

And while many of the counties possess a world-wide reputation for wheat and flour, much of this land is now, or shortly will be, planted with apple orchards. The sums for which crops of apples have been sold in past years are almost beyond belief. Men have frequently sold one crop for enough to pay for the land and all the expenses of culture, and so confident are others of reaching success that the size of their orchards is limited only by their ability to buy the land and trees. When we state that land in these counties may be had at from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre we tell the simple truth, which can be verified by a visit to them.

## ARE THERE DRAWBACKS ?

The reader doubtless asks himself, why, if these statements are true, that the field has not been entered upon ere this? "There are certainly drawbacks of which no one can learn until dear experience has exposed them." Such is not the case, although, as we have said, there are always some disappointments to fruit-growers as well as to others.

It will be remembered that with the building of the Pacific railways and the settling of difficulties with the Indians in the then territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, etc., a great effort was made by the railway companies to induce people to go West and settle. The liberal "Homestead law" drew the young men and those with little capital to the West, and for twenty-five years after the close of the war, men, women, and children hurried through the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa to the Eldorado beyond the Missouri, hoping to become suddenly well-to-do, if not wealthy. Now people are beginning to discover that the "boomer" states are inferior in many respects to the ones that were passed so hastily and blindly over, and as a result more inquiries than usual are being made for lands in Illinois. For this class of inquirers these pages are written.

## THE KING OF FRUIT,

if such a term may be permitted, is the apple. Growing as it does to greater or less perfection in nearly every state of the

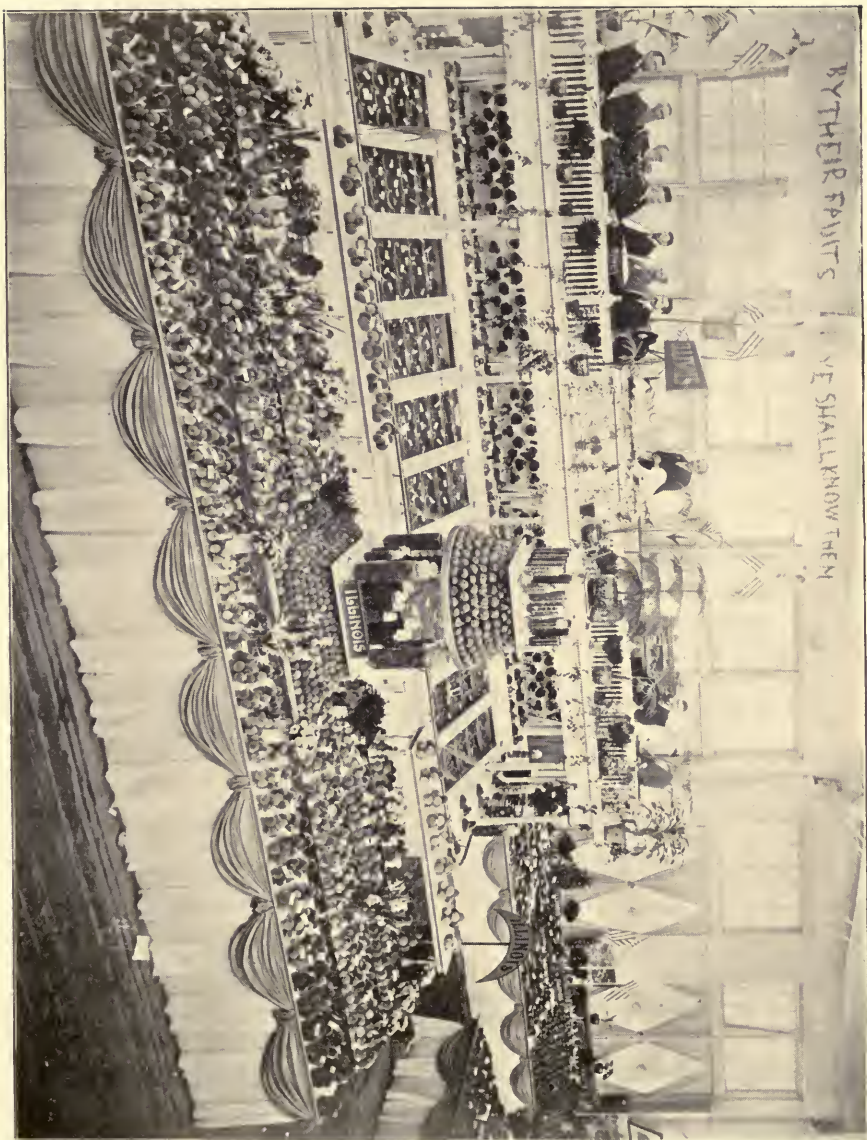
Union, its use is as general as that of any other commodity, sugar not excepted. One may dilate upon the beauty of an orange grove; go into ecstasies of enthusiasm over the aroma, color, and taste of the fruit, yet it is but a luxury and always will remain such. The man or woman who seeks to satisfy the craving of hunger with an orange, seeks in vain, though we readily admit that a sweet ripe orange is always grateful to the palate and cooling to the system. The growing of lemons, figs, and dates, may be poetic, but we must remember that only a small section of our country is suitable for the growth of citrous fruits, and that the demand for them does not keep pace with the production. We do not say this to discourage anyone from seeking to engage in the growing of citrous fruits if they have a liking for it, but to call attention to the fact that there is another side, other than the rosy one so often painted to the home-seeker, by men who have land to sell or are interested in some water or flume company.

The apple, however, is a

#### STAPLE ARTICLE OF FOOD,

either raw or cooked, and as satisfying to the appetite as any vegetable production. What excels for delicacy an apple cooked and eaten with sugar and cream? What more satisfying to the appetite than bread and butter and apple sauce? What pleasure of the imagination can for a moment hold its own with the recollection of the apple pies that "mother" made when we were boys, and which often served to reward us when we were good, and whose coveted squares were refused us as a punishment when naughty. Apple dumplings is a dish familiar to every American and the term a household word. Who, knowing the many methods by which the apple is and can be made palatable, can deny that it heads the list of fruits and is justly entitled to rank as the monarch of all. It is the first fruit mentioned in scripture, and though to its first eating the many ills to which humanity is heir is attributed, still we must think that there is certainly some mistake about this, considering the part that the apple has borne in the economy of the nations who inhabit the greater part of the temperate zone.

BY THEIR FRUITS  
WE SHALL KNOW THEM



ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT AND PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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As this article is not intended to discuss varieties, or when or how to plant, it would be a work of supererogation to select a list of apples, and for information on this subject we refer the reader to the reports of the State Horticultural Society; or better still, to a personal examination of localities where inquiry will at once disclose which are prolific and which failures. We do not advise any one to engage in the business of planting orchards of untried varieties, even though they promise well; the beaten track is always safest, though the scenery may not be so attractive as another which promises a shorter cut across lots.

Our attention so far has been devoted to the edible and market value of the apple in its natural state. There are, however, other conditions in which it finds a ready and increasing market in a manufactured state.

#### CIDER MAKING,

as formerly practiced, was a wasteful and unsatisfactory process. A large share of the juice went to waste in the pomace, which the average press was unable to extract. A large share of the stuff sold as pure cider is guiltless of apple juice, but is manufactured of ingredients known only to the chemist. If pure when it leaves the manufacturer, it soon becomes so diluted that it has more kinship to the pump than to the cider press, and the market for pure, sweet cider is in consequence less than it should be. Of late years many processes have been employed to keep it sweet from one season to another, so that those who desire may secure it sweet at all times, and the market has very much increased.

Its greatest value, however, is not as a drink, but as the foundation and stock for

#### VINEGAR MAKING.

Our Illinois legislators have not as yet succeeded in enacting a law to prevent the imposition of unhealthy acids upon an unsuspecting public as "pure cider vinegar," although frequently asked to do so. Ultimately we think they will be convinced that the use of chemicals as vinegar is deleterious to

health; or, if they cannot be convinced of that, they may be brought to see that it is as much an imposition to sell a customer acid for cider vinegar as it is to sell oleomargarine for butter, and to prevent the swindle pass a law making it a misdemeanor to sell either under a false name.

Although in general we have not much to learn from foreigners, we might with profit adopt many of the laws of Germany or England which require a strict supervision of the articles sold as food, to prevent the sale of dangerous or unhealthy articles and compounds for what they are not. When it is made a misdemeanor punishable with a fine for any one to sell vinegar under the name of

#### PURE CIDER VINEGAR

which is not genuine, a reform in this direction will follow, and a market for the surplus fruit of our orchards will be opened that will astonish the fruit growers themselves.

Owing to the competition of the acid vinegars sold under the name of "cider or apple vinegar," no great amount of capital has been invested in the business of making the genuine article, but we are confident that with the increase of our orchards such manufactories will spring up. The capital required need not be large, but the market is assured. At present there is little uniformity in the pure article, for the average orchardist who has but a few barrels of cider to turn into vinegar has no facilities or does not think it worth while to take the time to make his product uniform, hence one barrel is excellent, another is poor, and the third of decidedly bad quality. A manufactory located conveniently to the orchards, taking both the surplus cider and unmarketable fruits and making a staple article of standard cider vinegar is certain to succeed. With this branch of the business fully developed, another source of profit will be opened to the small producer of fruit as well as the large one; for while the latter may work up all his windfalls and fruit unfit to market on his own premises, the small grower can dispose of his in bulk to the vinegar maker.

## CANNING AND PRESERVING.

This industry is yet in its infancy and very few realize the extent to which it may be developed. Our small fruits and many of our vegetables might be canned with profit, but capital will not come in until there is an assured supply during the entire season, for no one article alone can be made profitable. The business is steadily growing, and in time we hope to see in every township a factory which will take the strawberries and other small fruits, the cherries, plums, peaches, and pears, and put them on the market in cans or in glass; and then when the grandest of all fruits, the apple, ripens, take the surplus and work it into jelly, dry it, press it into cider and turn that into vinegar. Then with a certain market for all his crop the orchardist and small fruit grower can be assured of satisfactory returns for his surplus fruit. There is also a demand for fruit juices for the compounding of many articles, and thousands of dollars' worth of cherry, raspberry, and other fruit juices are annually imported from foreign countries. With a soil and a climate much better fitted for the production of these fruits than that from whence the juices are brought, it would seem a shame that we send our money abroad when it could be just as well employed at our own doors.

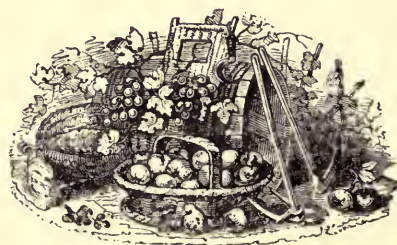
In conclusion we desire to call the attention of

## BUYERS AND EXPORTERS OF APPLES

to the Illinois orchards. Heretofore the business of growing apples has been mostly in the hands of small producers, but that day is passing away. There are now localities in abundance where a car load or ten car loads of one variety may be had. Formerly a few barrels of one variety only were for sale; now this is changed. In a few years, when the young orchards now just coming into bearing have developed, there will be no complaint that car lots of one kind cannot be had; in fact this objection has even now lost its force. The superior quality, the beautiful color, and the uniformity of Illinois apples are bound to make them favorites in the markets of the world. In fact, we can see no more profitable avenue open to

the capitalist than to purchase Illinois apples in the fall, place them in cold storage, and sell them out at a good price in June and July of the next year before the advent of the new crop in the market.

With full faith that the correctness of what we have said about the Horticultural qualities of Illinois is fully substantiated by the facts, we ask you to come and investigate for yourself; then if our soil, our climate, and our market does not suit you, we can only wish you Godspeed to some state where the roseate hue of the pictures painted of climate, of soil, of wealth, of health, form an attraction hard to resist, and whose persistent telling has made even the relaters believe them to be truth.



## THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

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MANY exhibits of great value and interest were to be seen at the great Columbian Exposition which has just closed; but it is safe to say that no one exhibit interested the people more than that of fruits, plants, and flowers to be found in the Horticultural building.

To the horticulturist the exhibit was peculiarly interesting, for it gave him the opportunity to study the effects of different soils and climate upon the well-known standard varieties of fruits. For example, the Yellow Belleflower apple, grown in the several states of New York, Minnesota, Arkansas, and the irrigated valleys of Colorado and Oregon, were hardly to be recognized as the same variety, except by the expert. While there was such a great variation in the color, size, and appearance of the fruit there were also as radical differences in the taste, texture, and keeping qualities when grown in these widely different localities of the country. It emphasizes most strongly the fact that each state, and not alone each state, but each locality, must determine for itself what varieties are best adapted to its particular soil and climate. As demonstrated at this exhibit there are certain varieties of fruit which will succeed over a much wider range of territory than will some other varieties which seem to require a certain kind of soil in order to reach their greatest perfection.

The hardy winter apple of the Northern States becomes a summer or fall apple when grown in Arkansas, or even in Southern Illinois; and although hardy in Minnesota, may be subject to blight and early decay in a more southern latitude. The exhibit of new varieties of fruit, and especially of apples, at the Exposition may do much to secure, after necessary time for testing has elapsed, many varieties heretofore unknown that will be of great value. To those localities which have now a few varieties only that do well, this fruit exhibit may prove of great value in bringing to the notice of fruit growers many new kinds which if placed in the experiment stations of

the State Horticultural Societies will prove of value to the people, and the saving of much valuable time and money. The Illinois Society, deeming this a matter of great importance, appointed committees to make a careful examination of the fruit during the Exposition and especially of all new varieties, and will at an early day place in their experiment stations, of which there are twelve, such new varieties as give promise of being valuable that they may be tested under the direction of the society. The information gained will be given in due time to the people of the State through the horticultural reports. To the end that the adaptability of certain varieties might be recommended as nearly as possible to the locality intended, and owing to the great length of the state, Illinois had been divided into three horticultural districts, and reference will hereafter be made to them as the Northern, Central, and Southern districts. A map has been inserted in this volume, showing the division of the State into fruit districts by counties, which will be of value as a reference map to those who receive this report and are interested in the horticultural development of the State.

Illinois is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit as a source of profit to the grower, and commercial fruit growing is becoming a matter of much importance. Your attention is invited to the tables of statistics in the last pages of this report, and while the figures are of necessity very incomplete, there are enough to show the importance of fruit growing in Illinois.

## THE ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT.

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WHEN the Executive Board of the State Horticultural Society organized as a Board of Control and took charge of the fruit exhibit of Illinois in the National Horticultural building on the first day of May, they found that they had plenty of work on hand to get the tables in shape and to secure sufficient fruit and maintain a creditable exhibit to the close of the Exposition. The fruit placed in cold storage the fall before by the Southern and Central Horticultural Societies stood them in good stead, for with this large amount of fruit they were enabled with the small fruits which soon came to hand to make the tables look very inviting indeed. The amount of space assigned to Illinois was 1,622 square feet.

By the first of June a pavilion had been built forty feet long and twelve feet in depth. Along the front of this were glass-covered refrigerators for the exhibition of small fruits and similar fruits of a perishable nature. Back of the refrigerators and above the same, shelves were arranged for fruit, and these were reinforced by large mirrors which added very much to the appearance, as the effect was to practically double the show of fruit. To the rear of the mirrors and refrigerators was enclosed a room about six by thirty feet, where the fruit was received, unpacked, and prepared for exhibition. Stairs led up to a balcony on top of the pavilion, and here visitors were received, and a desk was placed for the use of the secretary. Thirty-two tons of ice were used in the refrigerators during the Exposition, doing away with the necessity of renewing the fruits in a large degree.

In addition to building the pavilion a new table was built in front of same, six by thirty feet, with the shelves and center piece covered with mirror glass. The whole surmounted by an ornamental center-piece ten feet in height.

The balance of the tables were also fitted up with mirrors, and later on three arches were thrown over the longest table

and decorated with grapes. Flowers were used freely during the exhibit, and together with the plants added very much to the general appearance of things. The table immediately in front of the pavilion was used in making a

### SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF PEACHES

from July 20 to September 15, and after that date until the close of the Exposition it was used in making the grape display. The pictures of these special displays appear in the present volume. These displays attracted marked attention and were much admired by the general public. From time to time alterations were made in the exhibit and new features added in order to give variety, so that the exhibit might continue to be attractive to visitors.

The State of Illinois extends through six degrees of latitude, and this fact made it possible to continue the exhibit of each class of fruit from six to ten weeks in each instance. For this reason our exhibit had more features of attraction at any given time than that of any other state.

As soon as the refrigerator was completed and arrangements made, an exhibit of small fruits was begun and continued through the season. Unlike other states (except California) Illinois' fruit exhibit was continuous from the opening of the Exposition to its close, with the tables creditably filled with choice fresh fruits at all times.

### COLD STORAGE

had much to do with this, and it will be well to say a few words on this subject. Apples placed in storage in the fall of 1892 came out of same in excellent condition as late as the last half of October. Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, and Northern Spy were on exhibition as late as the last of August, as bright and fresh as when picked from the trees. Our experience with cold storage the past summer warrants us in calling the especial attention of our apple growers to the same, for we are of the opinion that with cold storage to fall back upon, the apple business need never be overdone in this State.

For other kinds of fruit than the apple, such as grapes, pears, and peaches, it cannot be said that they took so kindly to cold storage, but in all probability if the temperature were not kept at such a low degree for these fruits the result would be more satisfactory. In any event the apple can be placed there when properly assorted and carefully handled without doubt of satisfactory results, provided it is placed with responsible parties who understand the business. Grapes and pears lose their flavor to a greater or less degree, depending upon the variety, some being more susceptible than others. Peaches after being in cold storage lose their flavor almost entirely.

Keiffer pears placed in cold storage in the fall of 1892 were removed from same July 14, 1893, perfect in color and condition, except as to flavor. Varieties, such as Howell, Sheldon, Duchess, Seckel, Keiffer, and D'Anjou were kept several months with the flavor but slightly impaired—the Duchess and Keiffer keeping the best. Bartlett and LeConte we had very poor success with. This matter of cold storage we deem of importance to the orchardist. It is destined to become a necessity with the Illinois orchardist who raises first-class fruit.

## LIST OF VARIETIES EXHIBITED AND NOTES THEREON.

### STRAWBERRIES.

Beder Wood,	Great Pacific,	Princeton Chief,
Bubach,	Gandy,	Piper Seedling,
Capt. Jack,	Haviland,	Riehl's No. 6,
Crescent,	Jessie,	Sucker State,
Curtis' No. 1,	Parker Earle,	Sharpless,
Dan Bissel,	Lovett's Early,	Wayman's No. 1,
Edgar Queen,	Monarch,	Wolverton,
Enhance,	Minor,	Warfield.
Eureka,	Oregon Everbearing,	
Number of shipments received.....		84
"        quarts received.....		865
"        varieties exhibited.....		26
Varieties from Northern District.....		16
"        "        Central District.....		3
"        "        Southern District.....		15

The first shipments of strawberries came from Cobden, and were received May 20; the last shipment, Gandy, from Mount Morris, July 4. Largest number of shipments were of the Bubach, Warfield, and Gandy varieties in the order named. A peculiar fact was that only one shipment was received of the Crescent and none of the old time Wilson.

#### RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine,	Kansas,	Shaffer's Colossal,
Cuthbert,	Muskingum,	Souhegan,
Crimson Cluster,	Marlboro,	Tyler,
Golden Queen,	Ohio,	Thwack,
Golden Alaska,	Older's Seedling,	Turner,
Gregg,	Palmer,	Winona.
Johnson Sweet,	Royal Church,	
Number of shipments received.....		122
“	quarts received....	752
“	varieties exhibited.....	20
“	“ from Northern District.....	14
“	“ from Central District.....	7
“	“ from Southern District.....	12

First appearance June 13, from Centralia; the last from Freeport, July 22. Largest number of shipments in order named were of the Brandywine, Gregg, Golden Queen, Shaffer, Cuthbert, and Winona.

#### BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Britain,	Kittatiny,	Native,
Erie,	Lawton,	Snyder,
Early Harvest,	Lawton, Jr.,	Stone's Hardy.
Number of shipments received.....		80
“	quarts received.....	921
“	varieties exhibited.....	9
“	“ from Northern District.....	2
“	“ from Central District.....	3
“	“ from Southern District.....	7

The Early Harvest variety was received June 19, from Centralia; and the last shipment of Ancient Britain from Freeport, August 24. Shipments of Early Harvest and Lawton were confined entirely to Southern, those of Stone's Hardy to Central, and those of Ancient Britain to Northern Illinois.



ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



## DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia.

Number of shipments received.....	10
“ quarts received.....	120

There were unusually fine, and came largely from Centralia.

## CHERRIES.

Early Richmond, Dyehouse,	Late Richmond, Montmorency,	Wragg.	
Number of shipments.....			15
“ quarts received.....			172
“ varieties exhibited.....			5
“ “ from Northern District.....			1
“ “ from Central District.....			2
“ “ from Southern District.....			4

Cherries were first received on June 2, and came from Villa Ridge; the last shipment, July 4.

## CURRANTS.

Crandall, Cherry, Fay's Prolific, Longbunched Holland,	North Star, Prince Albert, Ruby Castle, Red Dutch,	Victoria, White Dutch, White Grape.	
Number of shipments received.....			50
“ quarts exhibited.....			325
“ varieties exhibited.....			11
“ “ from Northern District.....			9
“ “ from Central District.....			1
“ “ from Southern District.....			2

Currants came first from Centralia, and were placed on exhibition June 13; the last shipment arrived July 22, from Freeport.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Champion, Downing, Early Golden, Early Orange,	Grawburg Superior, Houghton, Industry, Mountain Seedling,	Puyallup, Pale Red, Triumph.	
Number of shipments received.....			19
“ quarts received.....			146
“ varieties exhibited.....			11
“ “ Northern District.....			5
“ “ Central District.....			2
“ “ Southern District.....			5

Gooseberries were first sent in by the Marion County Horticultural Society, on June 4; the last shipment came from DuPage county, July 15. The Downing and Houghton seem to be the most generally planted.

#### PERSIMMONS.

Early Golden,	Native Wild.	
Number of shipments.....		10
“ quarts received.....		200
“ varieties exhibited.....		2

Attention is directed to this fruit under the head of General Remarks.

#### PAWPAWS.

Number of shipments received.....	5
“ baskets received.....	12

#### QUINCES.

Orange,	Pear,	Rea.	
Number of shipments received.....			27
“ peck baskets received.....			105
“ varieties exhibited.....			3
Varieties from Northern District.....			0
“ “ Central District.....			2
“ “ Southern District.....			3

The crop of quinces was a good one and many fine specimens were received.

#### PLUMS.

Botan,	Miner,	Sloe,	
Damson,	Marianna,	Wild Goose,	
Forest Rose,	Neverfail,	Yellow Chickasaw,	
Green Gage,	Ogan,	Yellow Gage.	
Lombard,	Robinson,		
Number of shipments.....			43
“ quarts on exhibition...			481
“ varieties on exhibition.....			17
Varieties from Northern District.....			4
“ “ Central District.....			4
“ “ Southern District.....			12

Plums constituted no small part of the display and came from all sections, although much the largest number of shipments came from the south end of the State. The first shipment arrived July 3.

## PEACHES.

Amelia,	Family Favorite,	Nanticoke,
Amsden,	Fox's Seedling,	Old Mixon Free,
Alexander,	George IV,	Old Mixon Cling,
Almond Cling,	Gen. Lee,	Park's Cling,
Bird's Beauty,	Globe,	Picquet's Late,
Burr's Smock,	Gov. Garland,	Red River,
Bequet,	Hyatt,	Reave's Favorite,
Burrows,	Honest John,	Red Rareripec,
Champion,	Hyslop,	Red Heath,
Christiana,	Heath Cling,	Ringold,
Catherine (cling),	Heath Free,	Stevens' Rareripec,
Cabin,	Jenny Lind,	Stickler Cling,
Compton's Pure Gold,	Jersey Mixon,	Smock,
Chinese Cling,	Lock's Late,	Silver Medal,
Chair's Choice,	Late Admirable,	Stump,
Crawford Seedling,	Lemon Cling,	Terrel,
"    Late,	Lillian,	Thurber,
"    Early,	May Beauty,	Troth's Early,
Early Harvest,	Mamie Ross,	Talbot's Seedling,
"    York,	Mountain Rose,	Texas Ranger,
"    Tillotson,	My Choice,	Ward's Late,
"    Barnard,	Missouri Mammoth,	Wheatland,
Ede,	Miss Brett,	Yellow Globe,
Elberta,	Magnum Bonum,	Yellow Stump.
Fleet St. John,	Mammoth Golden,	
Number of shipments received.....		382
"    packages, 1,145; reduced to bushels.....		381
"    varieties exhibited.....		75
Varieties from Northern District.....		0
"    "    Central District.....		5
"    "    Southern District.....		74

Peaches were on the table from the 20th of June to the close of the Exposition. The Alexander and Amsden varieties were the earliest shown. For length of time on exhibition, largest display, and quality of fruit, Illinois had reason to be proud of her peach display. The largest number of shipments were made of the following named varieties in the order mentioned, viz.: Thurber, Late Crawford, Ede, Old Mixon, Elberta, Early Crawford, Stump, Smock, Mountain Rose, and Troth's Early. No peaches were sent in from the Northern District, and but few varieties from the central part of the State.

## PEARS.

Beurre Gifford,	Doyenne Boussack,	Lawrence,
“ D’Anjou,	Duc d’Brabant,	Longworth No. 1,
“ Clairgeau,	Duc d’Bordeaux,	Louise B. de Jersey,
“ Superfine.	Early Harvest,	Le Conte,
“ Gaubault,	Everlasting,	Mikado,
“ Diel,	Edmunds,	Onondaga,
“ Bosc,	Frederick Clapp,	Richardson,
Bloodgood,	Flemish Beauty,	Summer Doyenne,
Bartlett,	Garber	Summer Belle,
Brandywine,	Harvest Belle,	Seckel,
Belle Lucrative.	Howell,	Sheldon,
Buffam,	Horn’s Seedling,	St. Germain,
Bessamanka,	Japan Golden Russet	Tyson,
Clapp’s Favorite,	Koonce,	Winter Nellis,
Cooper’s Early,	Keiffer,	White Doyenne.
Duchess,		

## CROP OF 1892.

Variety, Keiffer, Central District, 5 bushels; Southern District, 1 bushel; placed in cold storage September 1892, exhibited July, 1893.

## CROP OF 1893.

Number of shipments received.....	385
“ bushels received.....	371
“ varieties exhibited.....	44
Varieties from Northern District.....	2
“ “ Central District.....	8
“ “ Southern District... ..	35

Pears were a fair exhibit and very creditable to the State. In the extreme southern portion the fruit was more or less covered with a seeming mould or fungus growth which was no doubt due to the unfavorable spring. The smoothest specimens came from Madison county. The first shipment coming from Centralia, was received July 3, and were of the Early Harvest variety. Varieties of which the largest number of shipments were received are: Bartlett, Howell, Duchess, Seckel, Sheldon, D’Anjou, and Le Conte, in order named.

## APPLES.

## Fruit grown in 1892.

Baldwin,	Jonathan,	Snow,
Ben Davis,	King of Tomp's Co.,	Talman's Sweet,
Belleflower,	Northern Spy,	Wealthy,
Domine,	Rawles' Janet	Willow,
Gilpin,	Rome Beauty,	Wolf River,
Golden Russet,	Stark,	Wiley Sweet,
Grimes' Golden,	Shackelford,	Winesap.

## APPLES, CROP OF 1893.

Am. Golden Russet,	Fink,	R. Island Greening,
Am. Som. Pearmain,	Grimes' Golden,	Red Astrachan,
Autumn Swaar,	Gloria Mundi,	Roxbury Russet,
Baldwin,	Golden Sweet,	Red Win. Pearmain,
Belleflower,	Golden Russet,	Rawles' Janet,
Ben Davis,	Hocking,	Royal Red,
Benoni,	Jonathan,	Red Beitingheimer,
Brown's Beauty,	Lady Sweet,	Red June,
Cranberry Pippin,	Linber Twig,	Sheepnose,
Crain's Spice,	Lowell,	St. Lawrence,
Cornell's Fancy,	Lawver,	Smith's Cider,
Colvert,	Maiden's Blush,	Summer King,
Chronicle,	Melon,	Shockley,
Cache.	Mother,	Twenty Ounce,
Dyer,	Northern Spy,	Thompson's Sweet,
Duchess of Oldb'g,	Pewaukee,	W. W. Pearmain,
Early Harvest,	Penn. Redstreak,	Winesap,
Egyptian Queen,	Pennock,	Winter May,
Fall Pippin,	Pound Sweet,	Yellow Transparent.
Fourth of July,	Rome Beauty.	

## CROP OF 1892.

Placed in cold storage, fall of 1892, by the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois, varieties, 11; amount, barrels.21	
By the Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois, varieties, 15; barrels.....	67
Total number of varieties.....	21
“ “ bushels.....	264

## CROP OF 1893.

Total number shipments received.....	158
“ “ bushels received.....	212
“ “ varieties exhibited.....	71
Varieties from Northern District.....	11
“ “ Central District.....	7
“ “ Southern District.....	47

Apples of 1893 first came in on June 20, and were of the Red Astrachan variety. From that time until the close of the Fair the apple exhibit was continuously upon the tables and with the assistance of cold storage, Duchess and Red Astrachan were shown as late as the 31st of October. Of course the apple exhibit was nothing compared to what it would have been had there been an apple crop, but the committee did its best to make it as good as could be made under the circumstances, and many from this State who were familiar with existing facts expressed themselves as well pleased with the exhibit and surprised that it was so good as it was.

## CRAB APPLES.

Gen. Grant,	Montreal Beauty,	Transcendent,
Golden Beauty,	Siberian, large red,	Whitney's No. 20.
Hyslop,		
Number of shipments received.....		21
“      peck baskets received.....		25
“      varieties exhibited.....		7
Varieties from Northern District.....		5
“      “      Central District.....		2
“      “      Southern District.....		7

## GRAPES.

Amber Queen,	Crevelling,	Elvira,
Aminia,	Champion,	Early Market,
Ameins,	Cottage,	Eschlemans' No. 9,
Amber,	Catawba,	Eschlemans' No. 15,
Albert,	Cynthiana,	Eschlemans' No. 19,
Agawam,	Cambridge,	Eschlmans' No. 26,
Ann Arbor,	Centennial,	Etta,
Arkansas,	Challenge,	Eumalan,
Alfonse,	Conqueror,	Excelsior,
Barry,	Clinton,	Findley,
Black Eagle,	Cunningham,	Gar Frier,
Bacchus,	Dr. Wiley,	Goethe,
Brighton,	Duchess,	Golden Queen,
Beauty,	Delaware,	Gaertner,
Black Oriental,	Daisy,	Gold Coin,
Belvidere,	Diana,	Grein's Golden,
Brilliant,	Early Victor,	Herbert,
Berckman's,	Empire State,	Hartford,
Concord,	Eldorado,	Hermann,

Herman Jaeger,	Martha,	Pocklington,
Hero,	Marsala,	Purity,
Highland,	Marion,	Peter Wiley,
Hagar,	Mo. Reisling,	Rogers' No. 5,
Hayes, R. B.,	Muscadine,	Rogers' No. 8,
Ida,	Marsailles,	Rogers' No. 28,
Ives,	Moyer,	Requa.
Ironclad,	Marguerite,	Senasqua,
Iona,	Montefiore,	Salem,
Ideal,	Massasoit,	Stayman's No. 19,
Isabella,	Mills,	Triumph,
Jewell,	Mason,	Uhland,
Jewell Seedling,	Naomi,	Ulster Prolific,
Jessie,	Niagara,	Vitus Vinifera No. 1.
Jefferson,	Norfolk,	Vitus Vinifera No. 2.
Janesville,	Norwood,	Vergennes,
Lindley,	Norton's Virginia,	Worden,
Lady Washington,	Noah,	Woodruff Red,
Lady,	Oporto,	Wyoming Red,
Lightfoot,	Oriental,	Wilder,
Mildred,	Perkins,	Waverly,
Merrimac,	Progress,	Wild.
Moore's Diamond,	Pearl,	
Moore's Early,	Prairie State,	

Number of shipments received.....	739
“ packages received, 1,393; reduced to pounds..	13,930
“ varieties exhibited.....	128

Grapes were fine in quality, although the bunches would have averaged larger if the season had not been so dry. A most excellent display was made from every district in the State. The samples sent from Kankakee, Madison, Hancock, and Pulaski counties deserve special mention on account of their fine quality. Those from Kankakee county were grown upon sand hills which were no doubt at one time the shores of a lake. The first shipment came to hand July 19 and were of the Ives variety. From that time forward the exhibit was continuous and was especially noticeable during August, September, and October. The largest number of shipments made were of the following varieties in the order stated, viz.: Concord, Ives, Norton's Virginia, Perkins, Catawba, Worden, Delaware, and Wilder. The N. Virginia, Delaware, and Hermann were very fine and came mostly from Kankakee county.

## FRUITS AND NUTS

Of ornamental and wild trees and plants of the State of Illinois, exhibited during the Exposition.

Wild Plum,	<i>Celastrus scandeus</i> ,	American Arborvitæ
Burr Oak,	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> ,	Wild Grape,
Shellbark (hickory),	<i>Berberis vulgares</i> .	<i>Prunus serotina</i> ,
Lilac,	Black Cherry,	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>
Silver Bell,	Norway Maple,	Wistaria,
Persimmon,	<i>Catalpa bignanoides</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i> ,
<i>Mag. thompsonii</i> ,	(common catalpa),	<i>Pinus strobus</i> ,
<i>Quercus alba</i> ,	Norway Spruce,	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ,
<i>Carya amara</i> ,	Red Cedar,	<i>Vitis riparia</i> ,
<i>Tilia</i> ,	Hazelnut,	White Oak,
<i>Halesia tetreptera</i> ,	<i>Cornus paniculata</i> ,	Thorn,
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> ,	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> (sugar	Wild Rose,
European Mt. Ash,	maple),	Black Haw,
Scotch Pine,	<i>Carya speciosa</i> ,	<i>Mag. glouca</i> ,
English Alder,	<i>Larix europæa</i> ,	<i>Crategus</i> ,
Virginia Creeper,	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .	<i>Carya alba</i> ,
<i>Acer negundo</i> ,	<i>Corylus americana</i> ,	<i>Syringa</i> ,
<i>Acer platanoides</i> ,	<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i> ,	<i>Æsculus ohioense</i> ,
<i>Abies excelsa</i> ,	Walnut,	Sumach,
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ,	Bitternut (hickory),	Carnel,
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ,	Elderberry,	<i>Anona triloba</i> ,
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> ,	Hops,	Buckeye,
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> ,	Honey Locust,	White Pine,
Butternut,	<i>Mag. acuminata</i> ,	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Red Oak,	<i>Quercus rubra</i> ,	Osage Orange,
Bitter Sweet,	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> ,	Hop Tree,
Basswood,	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> ,	<i>Rhus glabra</i> ,
Barberry,	<i>Gleditsia triacanthus</i> ,	<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i> ,
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> ,	Hemlock,	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> .
	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> ,	
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> ,	European Larch,	

Total number of varieties exhibited, 90.

## VARIETIES OF FRUITS BY DISTRICTS.

	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Total.
Crab Apples . . . . .	5	2	7	7
Pears . . . . .	2	8	35	46
Peaches . . . . .	0	5	74	79
Grapes . . . . .	33	73	100	128
Strawberries . . . . .	16	3	15	26
Raspberries . . . . .	14	7	12	20
Blackberries . . . . .	2	3	7	9
Dewberries . . . . .	1	1	1	1
Currants . . . . .	9	1	2	11
Gooseberries . . . . .	5	2	5	11
Cherries . . . . .	1	2	4	5
Plums . . . . .	4	4	12	14
Persimmons . . . . .	1	0	2	2
Quinces . . . . .	0	2	3	3
Apples . . . . .	11	18	62	71
	104	131	341	429

LIST OF  
AWARDS MADE TO ILLINOIS FRUITS  
AT THE  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION  
CHICAGO, 1893.

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*TO THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

For collection of pears.  
For collection of grapes.  
For collection of peaches and plums.  
For collection of apples of the growth of the year 1893.  
For continuous display of small fruit during the season.

*TO THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS.*

For collection of apples of the growth of the year 1892.

*TO THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.*

For collection of apples of the growth of the year 1892.

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LIST OF EXHIBITORS OF FRUIT IN THE ILLINOIS  
EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, BY DISTRICTS.

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Appended is a list of the exhibitors of fruit and counties represented from the several districts of the State. It will be noticed that 48 counties out of a possible 102 made shipments to the exhibit, showing that a large portion of the State was represented.

*NORTHERN DISTRICT.*

Princeton, Bureau county—J. G. Bubach, L. R. Bryant, Arthur Bryant, N. P. Colberg, F. W. Poscharsky & Son, J. A. Walstrom.

Downers Grove, Du Page county—A. B. Austin.  
 Dixon, Lee county—J. L. Hartwell, J. Lewis, John  
 Moyer, Daniel Siebert.  
 Forrester, Lee county—J. H. Ascherman.  
 Mt. Morris, Ogle county—A. W. Brayton.  
 Freeport, Stephenson county—H. R. Cotta.  
 Naperville, Du Page county—Phil. Strubler.  
 Tiskilwa, Bureau county—S. C. Soverhill.  
 Marengo, McHenry county—Dr. D. E. Peck.  
 Carbon Cliff, Rock Island county—Eli Corbin.  
 Mt. Carroll, Carroll county—Jacob Christian.  
 St. Anne, Kankakee county—P. A. Bonvallet.  
 Oswego, Kendall county—S. G. Minkler.  
 North Harvey, Cook county—A. H. Gaston.

#### *CENTRAL DISTRICT.*

Bourbon, Douglas county—H. A. Compton.  
 Champaign, Champaign county—G. W. McCluer, University of Illinois.  
 Deer Plain, Calhoun county—Jacob Auer.  
 Farmingdale, Sangamon county—Benjamin Buckman.  
 Griggsville, Pike county—Mrs. Anderson, George Evans,  
 W. E. Jones, John Newman, Thomas Phillips, William  
 Reynolds, Jeff. Smith, Chas. G. Winn.  
 Hamburg, Calhoun county—William Barber.  
 Hamilton, Hancock county—Chas. Dadant & Son.  
 Jacksonville Morgan county—M. Baldwin, H. L. Doan,  
 A. L. Hay.  
 Mt. Gilead, ————John Menott.  
 Normal, McLean county—Henry Augustine.  
 Ocone, Shelby county—E. Bass, B. G. Sloan.  
 Onarga, Iroquois county—H. H. Clark.  
 Savoy, Champaign county—H. M. Dunlap.  
 Waverly, Morgan county—H. M. Miller.  
 Warsaw, Hancock county—E. J. Alberg, C. Bott, T. J.  
 Blake, John Bonnefon, George Cress, A. Dross, E. Gumble, J.  
 T. Johnson, J. Lamet, J. A. McKee, Aug. Pierrot, H. R.  
 Peterson, Phil. Roth, A. H. Worthen.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Alton, Madison county—J. S. Browne, Fred Hayden, E. Hollister, H. G. McPike, E. A. Riehl, Jacob Smith, Frank Hoffmeister.

Anna, Union county—E. C. English, J. W. Fuller, Thomas Hunt, Henry Hileman, H. J. Hileman, J. E. Lupkin, Mrs. H. M. Sanborn, J. E. Tupton, B. L. Walker.

America, Pulaski county—F. E. Hogg, W. Krostinger, H. Neistraff, Mrs. Mary Steers, H. Wesenburg.

Aikin, Franklin county—J. W. Kraft.

Carbondale, Jackson county—T. W. Thompson, M. M. Thompson.

Collinsville, St. Clair county—L. Henke.

Centralia, Marion county—Basant Bros., William Bierman, John Betts, C. A. Combs, E. S. Condit, A. Doodelitt, Mrs. Dickerson, J. S. Fitzgerald, R. G. Fowler, Fisher Bros., S. C. Garrison, A. M. Johnson, William Kent, F. Kohl, Henry Kurth, Frank Klein, C. D. Kelly, Leron Larch, F. P. Miller, G. H. Perrine & Son, J. W. Shipworth, Mary Stensey, W. W. Scott, Lela Scott, C. E. Townsend & Son, James Wade, C. H. Webster, A. W. Webster, John Kinsey, John Kinsey Jr., R. D. Oxley, Jabez Webster.

Cobden, Union county—G. W. Clark, E. N. Clark, Thomas Dubois, T. E. Goodrich, I. G. Goodrich, Lamar Bros.

Cairo, Alexander county—Mrs. W. P. Gilbert, Mrs. C. F. Gallagher, W. P. Halliday, Mrs. Charles Pink, Mrs. W. Ritzenhouse, C. E. Tuttle.

Carmi, White county—Daniel Berry.

Dix, Jefferson county—B. F. Wimberly.

Eppworth, Wayne county—J. R. Pomeroy.

Eldorado, Saline county—G. Martin.

Fairman, Marion county—C. P. Harker.

Fairfield, Wayne county—John Berg, F. B. Bronson, George B. Carter, Nathan Sidwell, Oliver Holmes.

Farina, Fayette county—J. R. Dunham.

Godfrey, Madison county—James Davis, William Hyndman, J. M. Pearson.

Huey, Clinton county—R. W. Neil.

Jonesboro, Union county—Chester Atwood, D. W. Karriker.

Joppa, Massac county—A. R. Parker, Burton Sexton, Frank Tupper.

Kinmundy, Marion county—E. G. Mendenhall, Thomas Thompson.

Makanda, Jackson county—W. H. Brandon, J. B. Roberts, E. T. S. Lieb, J. S. Shepherd, J. S. & J. E. Springer, B. L. Wiley.

Mt. Erie, Wayne county—J. J. Carson.

Mill Creek, Johason county—J. H. Poole.

Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county—George W. Evans.

Metropolis, Massac county—Mrs. C. E. Cutting, A. M. Dean, A. Davidson, C. A. Duncan, D. H. Freeman, Mrs. Chas. Horst, A. M. Kennedy, J. Peck, W. K. Peters, D. Risinger, James D. Storey, B. Sexton.

Neoga, Cumberland county—H. Aldrich, M. S. Wallace, J. T. Wallace.

Nokomis, Montgomery county—I. G. Hubbard.

New Burnside, Johnson county—W. J. Casper, Thomas F. McCabe, F. M. Wright.

Sandoval, Marion county—W. J. Stiles.

Tonti, Marion county—A. Cope & Son, B. W. Gruendike.

Upper Alton, Madison county—Jacob Smith.

Villa Ridge, Pulaski county—E. J. Ayers, W. W. Ather-ton, James Bayhill, William Cain, L. F. Crain, G. W. Endicott, C. O. Forsythe, Galbraith Bros., G. H. Graves, Thomas Hasler, W. E. Harrington, H. Hogendobler, T. W. Haines, M. L. Hillman, H. Johnson, P. H. Krohl, J. H. Kinker, E. B. Kennedy, D. B. Kennedy, Dwight Lewis, John Limbert, W. P. Minnich, A. Pollock, William Parker, B. A. Royal, Roach Bros., Mrs. S. Silver, R. Wellson, Geo. Gould & Sons, L. Redden.

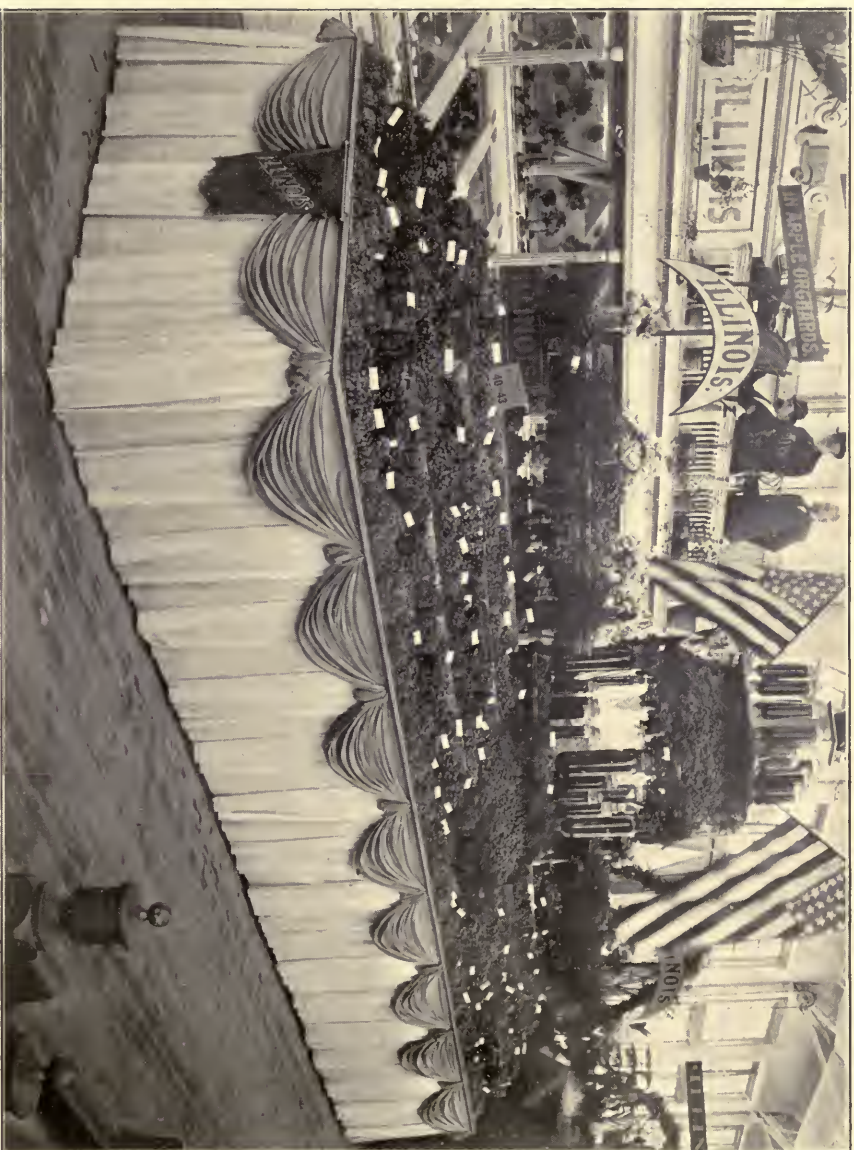
Walnut Hills, Marion county—E. F. Carpenter.

Fairfield, Wayne county—Oliver Holmes.

Centralia, Marion county—R. D. Oxley, J. Kinsey, Sr.

#### EXHIBITORS OF NEW FRUITS.

GEORGE GOULD & SONS, Villa Ridge.—Exhibited the Koonce pear, which was pronounced by competent judges to be of good quality, and can surely be recommended for trial.



ILLINOIS GRAPE EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



I. G. HUBBARD, Nokomis, are the originators of the Champion peach, specimens of which they sent to the exhibit. They were among the largest received, and of excellent quality. The pit is small, compared with the size of the peach, and the flesh is therefore very deep. Worthy of trial.

J. G. BUBACH, Princeton.—Exhibited some fine specimens of the Curtis strawberry.

A. H. GASTON, of North Harvey.—The Grawburg Superior gooseberry. Berry of large size.

H. AUGUSTINE, Normal.—The Hero and other grapes.

JAMES T. JOHNSON, Warsaw.—The Neverfail plum; said to bear good crops with scarcely a failure. Originated in Hancock county.

C. H. WEBSTER, Centralia.—The Lawton, Jr., blackberry.

E. A. RIEHL, Alton.—The Early Golden persimmon, which attracted a great deal of attention, and was highly commended by all as a valuable new fruit. Ripens before frost. Originated near Alton.

JACOB CHRISTIAN, Mt. Carroll.—The Prairie State grape. A white grape of good quality.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Illinois fruit exhibit demonstrated to the careful observer that the State is adapted to a very wide range of fruit products, and that, owing to the extreme length of the State north and south, the season of fresh fruits in the markets, of any given kind, is very long, insuring to the inhabitant of the State a choice of green fruits of many kinds during a prolonged season. While other states showed, in some instances, larger specimens of fruit of certain kinds, none could be said to surpass those of Illinois in *quality*. No farmer in the State of Illinois need be without small fruits in his garden who makes a fair use of his opportunities, as small fruits will grow and produce abundantly in every section of the State.

Peaches for market are confined to the south half of the State, as a rule, but often good crops are had north of that line.

Persimmons grown as far north as Bureau county, and exhibited at the Fair, demonstrated that that excellent fruit will grow much farther north than was supposed possible. The va-

riety "Early Golden" persimmon, from the vicinity of Alton, ripens before frost and is certainly destined to become a favorite market fruit. Horticulturists in the south half of the State should give this excellent fruit their attention with a view of supplying the market with the same, for undoubtedly there is a promising future for it. Let us not make the mistake of chasing after foreign fruits of poor quality to the neglect of our own native fruits of superior merit. Not many years ago bananas were as scarce in the markets as are persimmons today.

Pawpaws, which grow wild in Central and Southern Illinois, were by many visitors who tasted them considered very fine, and wonder was expressed that they were not to be had in the markets.

In conclusion, it can be truthfully said that the exhibit of Illinois fruits at the Fair attracted the attention of interested people from this and foreign countries, and the good results, while they cannot be figured up today in dollars and cents, yet it is unquestionably true that the exhibit will be worth to the State many times its cost, and it would have been very unfortunate indeed had it not been made. Its benefits will be seen in the increased demand for Illinois fruits, especially of apples, both in our domestic and foreign markets. Many times was the remark made that the observer was not before aware that Illinois was such a great fruit state, and this shows that the exhibit made a lasting impression upon the mind of the visitor. We do not doubt but that many will be induced to buy fruit lands that never would have thought of it except for this exhibit; and many, now citizens of the State, convinced that fruit growing can be made profitable, will engage in the same. But outside of the pecuniary benefit to be derived hereafter, it was certainly very gratifying to Illinois horticulturists to be permitted to show their products alongside those of other states and countries at the great Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the thanks of the fruit growers of the State are certainly due to the Legislature for furnishing the means for carrying on the exhibit.

# STATISTICS

## OF

# FRUIT GROWING IN ILLINOIS.

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The system of gathering the statistics of yield of the fruit grown is very crude and amounts to but little beyond guess-work. The average farmer who has an orchard of a hundred or more trees does not generally know how many bushels of apples his trees produced, and it is seldom that even the commercial orchardist has complete figures of his sales. No account is taken of the tens of thousands of fruit trees in the small cities and villages, and we believe that we speak within the bounds of reason when we say that not one-fourth the product is returned by the assessors. The statistics which we supply below are those gathered from the assessors' reports, which we know are by no means complete, and which give probably not to exceed one-fourth the value of the fruit sold. We do not, therefore, submit them with a view of showing the immensity of the fruit yield in the State, but to call attention to what basis we have for the statements made in the pages of this book. The reader will observe that there is nothing said of the yield of raspberry, blackberries, currant, gooseberry, plum, cherry, quince, or persimmon, which taken together must have equaled in value twice over that given for strawberries. It may also be wise to note that taking the whole State, the crop of fruit grown in 1892 was far below an average one; in fact, apples, peaches, and pears did not yield half an average.

Table showing the returns of fruit by the assessors for the years 1891 and 1892, together with the value for both years:

## NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

	1891.	Value.	1892.	Value.
Apples, bushels. . . . .	1,232,132	\$1,626,414	166,626	\$221,231
Peaches, bushels. . . . .	13,494	26,950	6,134	12,558
Grapes, pounds. . . . .	742,378	29,640	486,710	19,145
Wine, gallons. . . . .	43,750	42,890	27,858	27,106
Strawberries, value. . . . .		27,106		20,405
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$1,753,000		\$300,445

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Apples, bushels. . . . .	712,639	\$812,408	145,877	\$167,395
Peaches, bushels. . . . .	55,410	88,096	22,051	35,124
Pears, bushels. . . . .	1,695	2,949	757	1,318
Grapes, pounds. . . . .	888,061	29,395	654,156	21,699
Wine, gallons. . . . .	42,248	30,418	21,406	15,534
Strawberries, value. . . . .		19,491		13,699
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$982,757		\$254,769

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Apples, bushels. . . . .	1,034,708	\$910,543	258,329	\$225,845
Peaches, bushels. . . . .	263,431	355,631	167,295	152,390
Pears, bushels. . . . .	16,754	18,932	8,084	9,173
Grapes, pounds. . . . .	288,800	8,981	177,758	5,535
Wine, gallons. . . . .	19,750	17,779	14,465	13,947
Strawberries, value. . . . .		138,299		132,075
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$1,450,165		\$538,965

Total value in entire state, 1891. . . . .	\$4,185,922
Total value in entire state, 1892. . . . .	1,094,179

## ADDITIONAL FRUIT STATISTICS.

The inaccuracy of the above tables is shown by the following statement of shipments of fruit taken from the books of the railroad companies, the records of the various shipping associations, or compiled by intelligent men in the localities mentioned under the direction of the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. G. W. Endicott, of Villa Ridge, in writing of the incorrectness of the assessors' statistics above quoted, says: "I will quote one item alone—'grapes, grown in 1891 in Southern Illinois, 288,800 pounds,' or about nine cars of 30,000 pounds each, when in fact the railroad company's books show that ninety (90) cars were shipped from Villa Ridge

alone, and from other stations in the county of Pulaski some fifteen (15) cars more. An aggregate of over 3,000,000 pounds from Pulaski county, to say nothing of the crop in other large grape districts of the State." Three million pounds shipped from one county alone, where the assessors' returns show but 288,800 pounds for the whole State.

The following tables from a few quite widely separated localities within the State indicate in a small degree what the value of the fruit crop is in ordinary fruit years, for it must be remembered that this year of fruit failure is by no means a fair test of what the results are in a good season.

It also shows that the statistics as taken by the local assessors are very unreliable. The fruit growers are in a measure responsible for this in not keeping accurate accounts of the acreage devoted to the fruit plantations on their own places, and giving them to the assessors when called upon. We hope, in the interest of fruit growing in Illinois, that a proper place may be assigned this important industry by the gathering of more carefully taken statistics on the part of the assessors. The fact remains, however, that these returns are made up from statements made to the assessors every spring by the farmers themselves, and the latter are probably more to blame than the assessors.

It is impossible to get returns from every county without incurring great expense, but the following tables will indicate, to some extent, what has in reality been done in the line of developing the horticultural interests of the State. It should be borne in mind that many other counties of the State have equally large fruit interests, but these are given only for the reason that persons sufficiently interested could be found to compile the reports:

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## NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

### BUREAU COUNTY.

(Reported by Arthur Bryant, Princeton.)

This county has about 3,000 acres of apple orchards; Princeton township has about 25 acres in small fruits and 300 acres

in apples. The following statement of growers is taken from those in the immediate vicinity of Princeton:

- J. H. Bryant—15 acres in apples.
- Elmer Waddel—15 acres in apples.
- L. R. Bryant—10 acres in apples.
- Arthur Bryant—20 acres in apples.
- E. P. Lovejoy—10 acres in apples.
- John Kitterman—10 acres in apples.
- Geo. Childs—6 acres in apples.
- W. N. Mosely—5 acres in apples.
- Mr. Chelman—5 acres in apples.
- O. Beebe, Tiskilwa—20 acres in apples.

Small fruits—

- N. P. Colberg—5 acres.
- C. G. Swanson—5 acres.
- J. G. Bubach—5 acres.
- Other growers—5 acres.

#### KANKAKEE COUNTY.

(Reported by O. W. Barnard, Manteno.)

This county has a sandy ridge extending across it that is well adapted to fruit growing. There are many small fruit and vegetable growers of from one to ten acres who grow for the Chicago market. The means for collecting careful statistics of the above were not at hand, but to show that fruits are grown for market in Northern Illinois, the following is given as a sample, and it is only fair to say that in the vicinity of the larger towns in Northern Illinois many acres are devoted to small fruits for the local markets.

In Kankakee county the largest growers are:

B. J. Wakeman—Grapes, 1 acre, produced in 1893, 3,500 pounds; raspberries, 5 acres; blackberries, 7 acres; strawberries, 4 acres. Total, 17 acres. Value of product sold, \$1,663.

P. A. Bonvallet—Grapes, 20 acres, 45,000 pounds; value, \$1,350.

A. L. Small—Pie-plant, 30 acres, 342,600 pounds; value, \$5,173.

C. W. Pottinger—Strawberries, 4 acres.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

## CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Small fruits are grown for the local and Chicago markets in the vicinity of Champaign and Urbana, on plantations of from two to ten acres. Number of acres in apple orchards, as returned by the assessors, over 5,000; the largest fruit farms in the county are owned by

Geo. Myers, apples, 25 acres.

M. Dunlap & Son, apples, 30 acres.

Henry M. Dunlap—Apples, 225 acres; pears, 2 acres; cherry, 4 acres; small fruits and grapes, 4 acres.

H. C. Smith—Apples, 15; pears, 10 acres.

## PIKE COUNTY.

(Reported by C. G. Winn, Griggsville.)

The following is a partial list of fruits grown in this county, and acreage devoted thereto:

F. Cadwell & Sons—Apples, 417 acres.

J. R. Williams—Apples, 80.

J. A. Farrand—Apples, 45.

W. Horey—Apples, 40.

Robt. Walker—Apples, 40.

John Wheeler—Apples, 40.

Richard Perry—Apples, 100.

William Perry—Apples, 50.

Geo. Ham—Apples, 30.

W. W. Smith—Apples, 30.

Mrs. R. A. Anderson—Apples, 30.

J. & C. G. Winn—Apples, 25.

R. Allen—Apples, 20.

Mr. Borthy—Apples, 20.

Geo. Westlake—Apples, 20.

Mrs. Winfield—Apples, 20.

John Fenton—Apples, 20.

Jeff. Smith—Apples, 15.

Mrs. Hitch—Apples, 15.

Wm. Check—Apples, 10.

E. S. Parker—Apples, 15.

Wood Webster—Apples, 15.

Dr. Stoner—Apples, 12.

H. Sheim—Apples, 5.

Other orchards, estimated, 3,000.

Total, 4,024 acres, or a total of about 20,000 trees.

H. Sheim—Five acres small fruits.

Dr. Skinner—One acre quinces, 3 acres pears, 3 acres peaches, 5 acres small fruits.

#### HANCOCK COUNTY.

(Reported by James T. Johnson, Warsaw.)

Gathered from over one hundred fruit growers in the vicinity of the towns of Nauvoo and Warsaw, this county.

Total number of acres of fruit (estimated), 10,000.

Apples, value of crop (in fruit years), \$75,000.

#### THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE OF THE CROP OF 1893:

Pears, 2,300 bushels; value \$3,000.

Peaches, 7,000 bushels; value, \$7,000.

Grapes, 4,000,000 pounds; value, \$100,000. Nine carloads of grapes were shipped from Nauvoo in one day.

Strawberries, 6,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each (144,000 quarts).

Raspberries, 4,000 cases of twenty-four quarts (90,000 quarts).

Blackberries, 4,500 cases of twenty-four quarts (98,000 quarts).

Value of small fruits noted above, \$20,000.

Tomatoes, 75,000 bushels; value, \$30,000.

Cucumbers, 75,000 bushels; value, \$30,000.

Melons, 300 acres; value of crop, \$15,000.

Beans, 2,000 bushels; value, \$1,000.

Squashes, value, \$1,000.

Irish potatoes, 10,000 bushels; value, \$8,000.

Sweet potatoes, 3,000 bushels; value, \$2,750.

Onions, 3,500 bushels; value, \$2,100.

Pie-plant, 3,000 boxes; value, 3,000.

Cider, 150,000 gallons; value, \$15,000.

Wine, 80,000 gallons; value, \$32,000.

Total value of the products noted above, grown in the vicinity of the two towns mentioned, amounts to \$444,850.00.

REMARKS.—Cherries, plums, quinces, sweet corn, asparagus, spinach, and all the other modern products are grown in liberal quantities for the home market and for canning, preserving, and pickling purposes. The bulk of the above mentioned products which are suitable for such purposes find a ready market at the canning and pickling establishments, of which there are seven in the territory from which these statistics are compiled.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

### ALTON, MADISON COUNTY.

Horticultural products grown in the vicinity of Alton, Madison county, as reported by E. A. Riehl, for the year 1893.

Apples, acres in orchards, 100; bushels harvested, 3,250; value, \$2,061.

Pears, acres in orchards, 81; bushels harvested, 3,700; value, \$4,010.

Peaches, acres in orchards, 157; bushels harvested, 11,200; value, \$11,000.

Grapes, acres in vineyards, 35; pounds harvested, 300,000; value, \$5,295.

Small fruits, acres, 193; total value of crop, \$12,290.

Asparagus, acres planted, 148; total value of crop, \$13,805.

Among the larger growers near Alton may be mentioned the following :

Fred Hayden—Pears, 4 acres; peaches, 3 acres; grapes, 11 acres; small fruit,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; asparagus, 1 acre. Total,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

B. F. Draper—Apples, 7 acres; pears, 14 acres; asparagus, 34 acres. Total, 55 acres.

Mr. Johnson—Asparagus, 20 acres.

D. W. Collet—Pears, 4 acres; peaches, 3 acres; small fruits, 5 acres; asparagus, 5 acres. Total, 17 acres.

E. Hollister—Pears, 5 acres; peaches, 8 acres. Total, 13 acres.

Mrs. Mullen—Peaches,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  acres.

Ed. Rogers—Apples, 25 acres; pears, 5 acres; peaches, 2 acres; asparagus, 3 acres. Total, 35 acres.

Wm. Jackson—Pears, 2 acres; peaches, 2 acres; grapes, 1 acre; small fruit, 12 acres. Total, 17 acres.

E. A. Riehl—Apples, 10 acres; pears, 10 acres; peaches, 6 acres; grapes, 4 acres; small fruit, 6 acres; asparagus, 5 acres. Total, 41 acres.

Mrs. I. P. Roberts—Pears, 3 acres; peaches,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; grapes, 6 acres; small fruit, 3 acres; asparagus,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Total,  $14\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

#### COBDEN, UNION COUNTY.

Fruit shipped from this station for year ending November 1, 1893.

(Reported by T. E. Goodrich.)

Apples, 853 barrels, or six car loads.

Peaches, 12,000 half bushel cases; 500 third bushel boxes; 62,000 one-fifth bushel baskets.

Pears, 5,295 bushels.

Strawberries, 12,133 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Blackberries, 16,960 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Raspberries, 9,170 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Tomatoes, 153,431 half bushel cases; 42,500 one-third bushel cases; 2,000 one-fifth bushel baskets.

Sweet Potatoes, 22,846 barrels, and 2,375 bushel boxes and kegs.

Rhubarb (pie-plant), 44,597 bushel boxes.

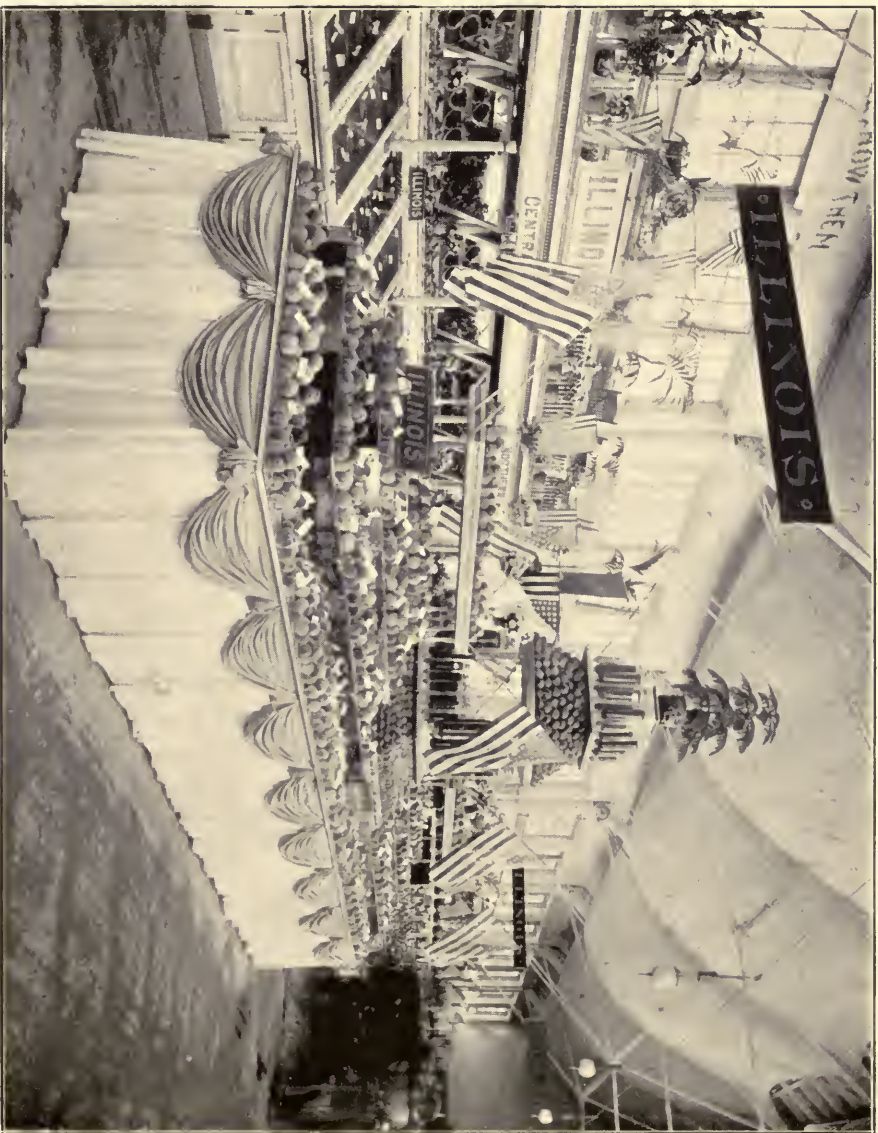
Spinach, 1,280 bushel boxes.

Asparagus, 7,375 one-third bushel boxes.

Onions, 1,400 bushels.

Melons (Cantaloupes), 4,000 bushels; 2,500 half bushel baskets.

Squash and Cucumbers, 2,650 bushels.



ILLINOIS PEACH EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



## ANNA, UNION COUNTY.

The following is a list of fruits and vegetables shipped by the Anna Fruit Growers' Association during the season of 1893.

(Reported by J. F. Williford, Secretary.)

Apples, 5,000 barrels.

Strawberries, 10,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Tomatoes, 120,000 cases.

Cucumbers, 20,000 baskets.

Melons (Cantaloupes), 60,000 baskets.

Pie-plant, 8,000 bushel boxes.

Beans, 3,000 bushels.

Squashes, 500 baskets.

Sweet Potatoes, 500 barrels.

No. of cars of fruits and vegetables sent out by the Anna Fruit Growers' Association in 1893, 285; sent by other parties, 15 cars. Total, 300 cars.

## RICHLAND COUNTY.

(Reported by R. T. Fry, Olney.)

With the exception of two or three townships, which are carefully estimated, these records are from an actual canvass of the county by townships:

Townships.	Apple, Acres.	Pear, Acres.	Peach, Acres.	Grapes, Acres.	Small Fruits, Acres.	Total, Acres.
Madison.....	1,900	200	100	10	107	2,317
Decker.....	1,400	50	150		12	1,612
Noble.....	3,000	300	500		25	3,825
Denver.....	1,700	60	190		26	1,976
Preston.....	1,200	155	200	50	13	1,618
German.....	1,000	20	150			1,170
Claremont.....	2,000	75	300			2,375
Bonpas.....	1,500	100	200	100	171	2,071
Olney.....	4,000	500	700	100	575	5,875
Totals.....	17,700	1,460	2,490	260	929	22,839

## CLAY COUNTY.

(Reported by R. Smith.)

The fruit interests of this county run almost entirely to apple orchards, of which there are in the county, according to careful estimates, a total of 30,000 acres. Many of these

orchards are not yet in bearing, being from one to five years old from the time of transplanting.

The value of the apple crop in this county for 1891 was estimated at \$200,000.

Some of the larger orchards are as follows:

McNair Bros., 700 acres.

L. B. Parsons, 150 acres.

Thos. Lowry, 150 acres.

Meyer Bros., 150 acres.

#### JASPER COUNTY.

(Reported by J. W. Honey, Newton.)

Estimated plantations of commercial apple orchards is 3,083 acres. No account is made of the numerous orchards for family use. Besides the apple orchards there are 20 acres of pears, 20 acres of peaches, 8 acres of quinces, and 5 acres of raspberries in the county.

The names of the owners of, and areas in acres of the larger orchards are as follows:

J. W. Honey—Apple, 100; pear, 15; Quinces, 6.

O. S. Scott—Apple, 100.

G. W. Fithian—Apple, 90; peaches, 10.

W. R. Carrico—Apple, 50.

L. Matthews—Apple, 50.

W. Beatty—Apple, 60.

T. R. Barker—Apple, 60.

Adam Franks—Apple, 50.

P. Jackson—Apple, 40; quinces, 2.

Wm. Mason—Apple, 40.

J. J. Keavin—Apple, 40.

D. Adams—Apple, 40.

G. A. Lemey—Apple, 40.

N. Carter—Apple, 40.

Mr. Gedded—Apple, 40.

H. Kendall—Apple, 40.

G. W. Guess—Apple, 40.

Merrick Bros.—Apple, 80.

Mr. Freeman—Apple, 40.

J. J. Trexlar—Apple, 40.

## MARION COUNTY.

(Reported by J. G. Vaughan, Odin.)

Townships.	Apples		Pears.		Peaches.		Cherries.		Small Fruits
	Trees	Acres	Trees	Acres	Trees	Acres	Trees	Acres	
Centralia.....	120,000	1,815	8,600	47	95,000	633	6,000	40	678
Sandoval.....	65,600	1,313	8,046	54	12,834	86			78
Salem.....	108,950	2,119	1,850	12	8,270	54			
Stevenson.....	81,710	1,635	1,775	11	9,450	63			
Tonti.....	81,885	1,638	5,862	40	6,630	44			
Alma.....	76,000	1,520	6,200	41	60,000	400	4,000	27	62
Kinmundy.....	42,200	845	2,000	13	6,000	40	5,500	37	94
Carrigan.....	37,895	758	1,540	10	11,960	80			
Haines.....	43,250	841	1,100	8	12,000	74			10
Total. ....	657,490	12,544	36,973	236	221,144	1,474	15,500	104	922

The larger apple orchards are as follows:

Marshall Bros., 240 acres.

Schwartz Bros., 200 acres.

James Telford, 420 acres.

Hugh & Steele, 250 acres.

Storment Bros., 210 acres.

## CENTRALIA, MARION COUNTY.

(Reported by N. W. Spencer, of the Fruit Shippers' Association.)

Apples—In 1889, 30,000 barrels, two hundred carloads, were shipped from this station.

## SHIPMENTS MADE IN 1893.

Apples, fifteen cars, or 2,250 bushels.

Raspberries, five cars, or 4,000 cases of twenty-four pints each.

Strawberries, 150 cars, or 80,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Blackberries, five cars, or 2,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Gooseberries, five cars, or 2,000 cases of twenty-four quarts each.

Peaches, tomatoes, and vegetables, ten cars of 8,000 packages.

Total number of cars of fruit shipped, 190.

## REMARKS.

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PROBABLY no portion of the State has a larger acreage in orchards than that section of which Marion, Clay, Richland, Jasper, Effingham, Wayne, and Cumberland counties form a part. The setting of orchards in this locality has proceeded with astonishing rapidity during the past five years. These young orchards will begin to come into bearing this season, and in the course of five years more this section of the State will have made a name for itself in the apple markets of the world.

Take the partial statistics for the counties of Richland, Clay, Jasper, and Marion, as here given, with a total of about 70,000 acres; with 50 trees to the acre this would amount to 3,500,000 trees. At an age of ten years these trees are capable of bearing on an average of ten bushels of apples to the tree, making a total for these four counties, of 35,000,000 bushels, or 11,700,000 barrels; or, to reduce to carloads, we would have 60,000 cars. Think of this for a moment, 2,000 train loads of 30 cars each, and we have a faint idea of what the future of Illinois orchards, taken for the whole State, will be. These counties by no means monopolize the apple lands of the State, for many other counties follow them closely in the acreage devoted to apple growing.

The orchards are planted mainly to a limited number of varieties that are proven to be well adapted to the several localities, and being no longer an experiment we can look forward confidently to the future of these orchards with a feeling that they will not disappoint their owners so far as production of fruit is concerned.

The figures to which attention has been called are startling in the extreme, and if the owners are not wide awake they are liable to find themselves in the possession of a large crop with no provision made for a market for the product.

The Illinois fruit exhibit did much toward calling attention to the fact that this is a great fruit State, and buyers from other nations as well as from other states of this nation, were undoubtedly impressed with the truth of the statement that Illinois is an immense apple district, growing choice fruit for all the great markets of the world; and, having their attention thus called to it, buyers will seek this State to supply their needs.

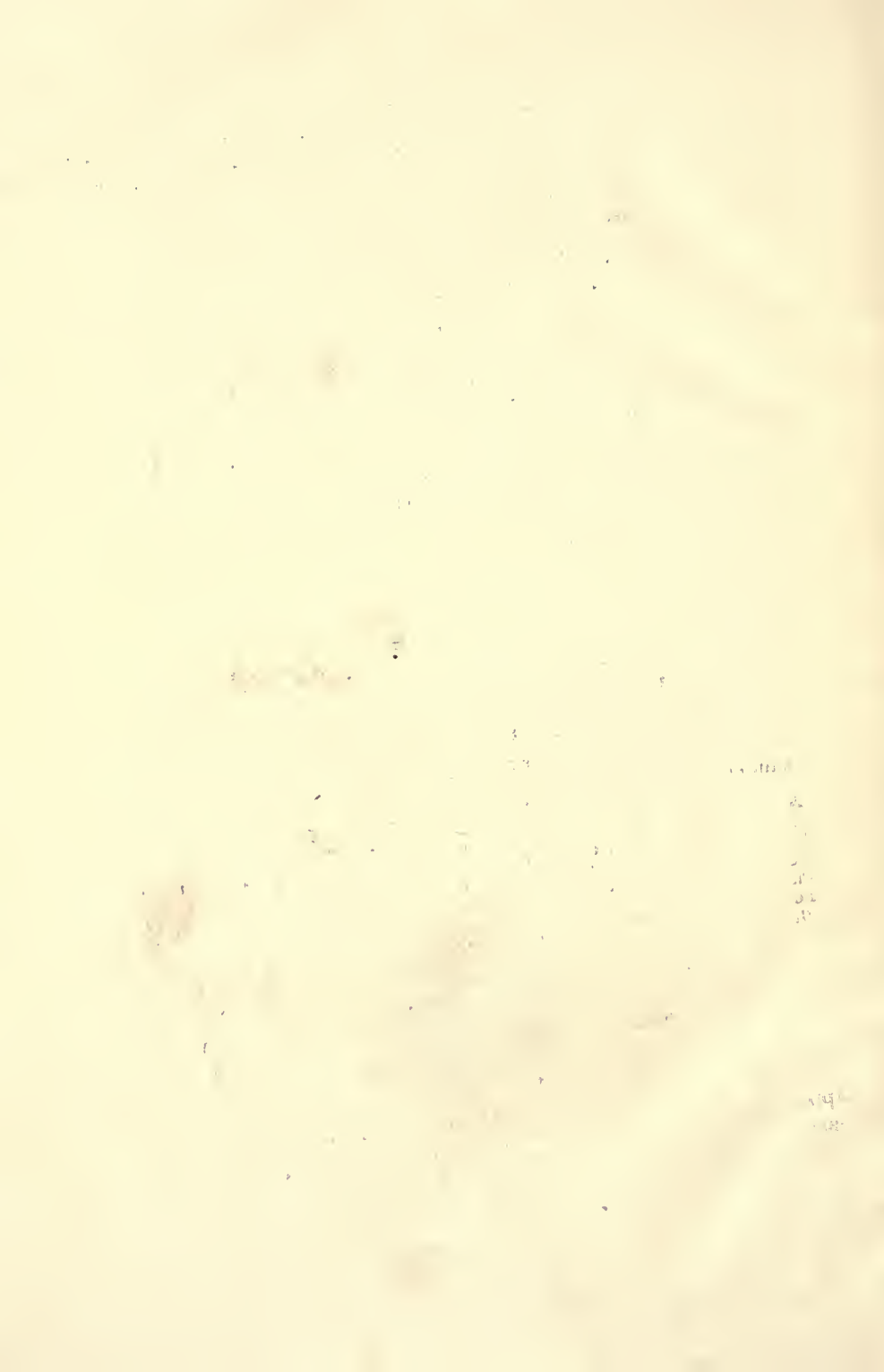
It will be necessary to study the question of caring for the surplus product of the orchard by evaporation, jellies, cider, cider vinegar, butters, etc., by the establishment of mills for the purposes named in every county where apples are grown in large quantities.

Pears are being planted extensively in the counties of Madison, Pulaski, Union, Jefferson, Marion, and other counties of Southern Illinois.

Kankakee, Hancock, Madison, and Pulaski counties are noted for their fine grapes, from which wine is extensively manufactured. They are grown however almost equally as well in every county of the state.

Peaches are grown for market in the whole southern half of the State, but probably Union, Pulaski, Gallatin, Jackson, and Madison counties take the lead in number of orchards and amount of product.



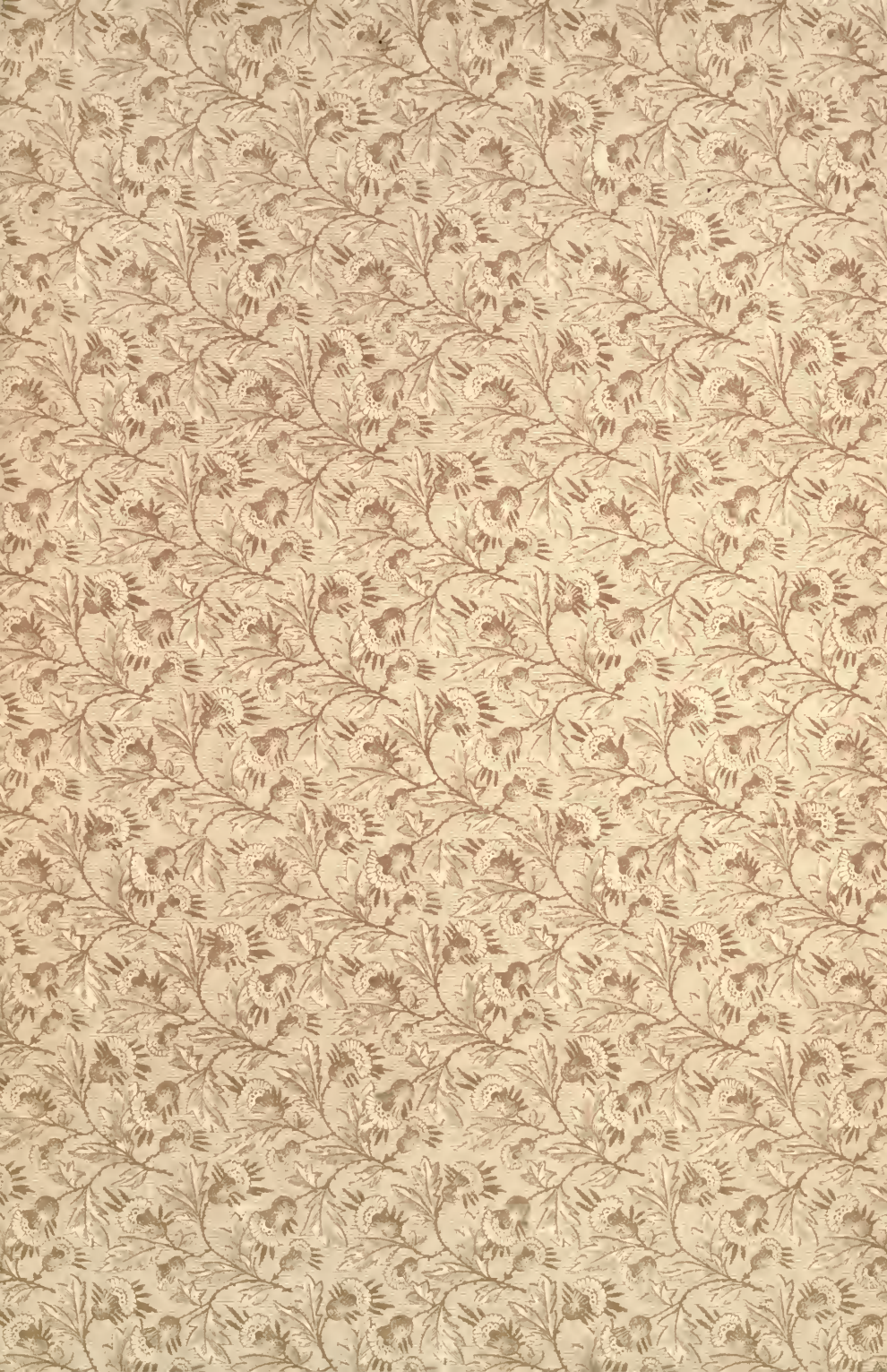












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